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THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. VIII. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, DECEMBER 8, 1870. NO. 71.

FIRST EDITION.

12 O'CLOCK, M.

THE WAR.

GREAT BATTLE IN PROGRESS

Telegraph Lines Between Orleans and Tours Cut.

Paladines's Evacuation of Orleans.

Favorable State of Affairs in Paris.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Favorable to a Conference.

Proposed Fleet to Operate on the Black Sea.

FRANCE.

Paladines's Retreat.

TOURS, December 6.—Paladines retreated from Orleans with a force believed to be two hundred thousand strong. He had five hundred cannon. The Government authorities wished him to remain at Orleans and receive the attack of the Prussians, but they gave way to the Generals opinion that the position was untenable. Subsequently the General fought to the utmost, but was powerless to effect anything. At half-past 4 o'clock the Prussians demanded the evacuation of the city, and threatened to bombard it in case of refusal. The Prussians captured but few Prisoners and no ammunition.

News from Paris to the 6th.

TOURS, December 6, Evening.—Another balloon from Paris has landed. It brought dates to the 6th inst. The news of a favorable state of affairs in Paris is fully confirmed. The carrier pigeons sent from Tours with messages of the government were arriving regularly. The cold continues intense. The Seine was finally locking. The supply of the city of water is excellent. The mobiles and national guards fought bravely in the sortie of the 30th and the 30th of November. The troops were actively employed in healthful exercises.

The Battles Before Orleans—Engagements Near Montargis.

TOURS, December 6.—Official reports of the battles near Orleans show that the Prussians attacked each corps with overwhelming force, thus repulsing the left of the army of the Loire, and turning Orleans so as to render the evacuation of the town necessary.

M. Gambetta has issued a circular to the Prefects, saying the situation of the army is good, heavy reinforcements of artillery are arriving, and a forward movement will soon be resumed.

The opposition are attempting by circulating false rumors to discourage and demoralize the people, but their assertions may be confidently denied.

Yesterday the right wing of the army of the Loire had successful engagements with the Prussians near Montargis.

The Prussian prefects of the invaded departments have issued decrees that all men between the ages of eighteen and forty years will be considered prisoners of war, and that they will be shot if they endeavor to escape. Many of the more active great numbers manage to escape to the French lines, aided by the people, where they enlist in the French army.

A great number of citizens have left Tours, fearing an attack by the Germans, and many of the journals have also been removed to places of safety. The Government, however, have thus far evinced much confidence in remaining.

Great Movement of Troops in Progress.

LILLE, December 5.—Yesterday two Prussian officers appeared before the town of Peronne, in the department of Somme, and demanded its surrender. They alleged that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and locked up.

The railroad to Albert will be restored at once. A great movement of troops is in progress here.

A Brave Army Cut to Pieces—Change in the Character of the Campaign—Paris May Fall, but France is Unconquerable.

Special to the World.]

TOURS, December 5.—In the engagement of the 3d at Patay, 20,0000 French held their ground against 60,000 of Frederick Charles's army, but were cut to pieces by the shells of the enemy's batteries. Gen. Aurelle de Paladines served with fearful and overwhelming effect. The Papal Zouaves fought with unsurpassed bravery, but were cut to pieces also. The Government appeals to the people of France to still maintain resistance, which is certain finally to result in triumph. The Army of the Loire is still over 200,000 strong. During another month 800,000 Frenchmen will be in arms. Paris may fall. The campaign has changed in character, and is fast becoming defensive warfare. Skill and maneuvering in the open country, France herself is unconquerable.

ENGLAND.

A Great Battle in Progress.

LONDON, December 7.—A dispatch from Constantinople announces that the Sublime Porte has signified a willingness to accept a conference for the settlement of the question raised by Russia, provided the discussion be confined to the Black Sea.

On Monday an officer was sent to Paris from Versailles, announcing the evacuation of Orleans to the Prussians, the defeat of Paladines with the loss of thirty guns, and that Ducrot was killed in the retreat across the Marne. Trochu acknowledges the evacuation of Orleans, the Marne and concentrated his troops in the vicinity of Vincennes to give effect to further operations.

Minister Washburne's secretary writes from Paris that the French are the leaders at all points but one, and he thinks the end is near at hand, and that continuation will occur within a month. There is no starvation in the city.

The Prussian Loan—Ducrot at Vincennes.

LONDON, December 7.—The introduction of the Prussian loan on the market here has been deferred.

On the night of the 30 General Ducrot bivouacked at Vincennes. Up to that time he had taken four hundred prisoners.

Great Success of the Germans North of Orleans.

LONDON, December 7.—A Tours dispatch of December 5th says: The German forces engaged in the battle yesterday north of Orleans embraced the united army of Frederick Charles, the Third, Ninth and Tenth Corps, under the command of Meckleinburg, one Bavarian corps, two infantry and two cavalry divisions, 150,000 men. The French force consisted of six corps, aggregating 160,000, but was deficient in cavalry. The combat ending with repulse on Monday, commenced Thursday, continued with varying successes during Friday and Saturday, but the success of the Germans were great, though purchased at great cost.

Telegraph Lines Cut—Prussian Losses Exaggerated.

LONDON, December 3.—The telegraph lines connecting with Orleans gave out on Sunday, and the lines communicating with Tours were cut by the Prussians on the 30th of November, but communication with Tours partly by courier has been re-established.

The losses of the Germans have been exaggerated.

PRUSSIA.

Subscriptions to the New Loan.

BERLIN, December 7.—The bankers of this city, on the 3d inst., paid in 34,000,000 thalers of the new loan of 100,000,000 recently autnorized by parliament, and announce their readiness to take 17,000 000 more. The Berlin *Kreuz Zeitung* of to-day says the Chambers will probably be convoked on the 12th inst.

HOLLAND.

Loss of the Saxons.

DRESDEN, December 5, Evening.—The King of SAXONY has received a telegram from Prince George, stating that the enemy retired the day before behind the Marne, and that further offensive movements on the part of the besiegers were impossible. He gives the total loss of the Saxons in the late engagements, officers, seventy-six; rank and file, 2,100.

BAVARIA.

Emperor of Germany.

MUNICH, December 6.—The King of Bavaria has sent a note to King William, inviting him to assume the title of Emperor of Germany. The assent of the authorities in the other States is also expected.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Turkey Contents to a Conference.

LONDON, December 7.—Dispatches from Constantinople announce that the Sublime Porte has signified a willingness to accept a conference for the settlement of the question raised by Russia, provided the discussion be confined to the Black Sea.

The fear of insecurity caused by the demand of Russia relative to the Paris treaty, has almost vanished.

It is reported from Alexandria that the Khedive of Egypt will be prepared within a few days to send one hundred thousand men with breech-loaders.

Subscriptions to Build a Fleet.

ST. PETERSBURG, December 6.—Immediately after the publication of Gortschakoff's note to Granville, private subscriptions were opened for the purpose of building a fleet to operate on the Black Sea. The *Reformphof*, the Government official newspaper, publishes an editorial, saying that the scheme was not necessary, as the defensive forces are ample for a time of peace. It is understood that subscriptions have been prohibited by the Government.

England and Russia Arming with American "Coffee-Mill" Batteries.

LONDON, December 6.—The English Government has given a contract for forty batteries of eight guns each of Gatling's mitrailleuses, to be made in America. The Russian Government has in its employ a number of American workmen in Russia, engaged in manufacturing mitrailleuses. There are ample evidences of other kinds that Russia is preparing for war on a grand scale. Since Granville's surrender to Gortschakoff the result of the Conference of Powers is considered nugatory, so far as England is concerned.

Charles A. Washburne, ex-Minister to Paraguay, passed through Omaha yesterday *en route East.*

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Grant's Message in London.

LONDON, December 6, 1:30 P. M.—At this hour the stock market is absolutely inactive, awaiting the events in France and the effect of President Grant's message. Some of the journals appear with a long synopsis of that document this morning but none of them have any comments.

The Passengers of the "Union."

LONDON, December 7.—A dispatch from Peterhead, Scotland, dated December 5th, announces that the German Lloyd's steamer Hansa has taken on board the passengers of the ill-fated steamer Union. They numbered three hundred. The cargo and stores are to go to Bremen in another steamer. It is thought probable the Union will be saved.

The Cable Lines.

LONDON, December 6, 10 A. M.—The transmission of the President's message and Boutwell's report eastward has just been concluded and the cable lines will now be able to accommodate other business.

Libel Suit Withdrawn.

LONDON, December 6.—The libel suit of Edmunds against Gladstone and others has been withdrawn.

Minister Motley.

It is said that Minister Motley will go to Hague to-day.

Marine News.

QUEENSTOWN, December 5.—The following named steamships have arrived here on their way from New York to Liverpool: The Colorado, City of Brooklyn and Tarifa.

LONDONDERRY, December 6.—The steamship Moravian, of Portland, for Liverpool, arrived to-day.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, December 7, 1870.

SENATE.

The following bills were introduced and temporarily laid on the table:

By Mr. CONKLING, to encourage and promote telegraphic communication between America, Asia and Europe. The bill gives the Pacific and Indian Telegraph Company exclusive right for twenty years to construct and maintain a line or lines of telegraph cable on the Pacific coast of the United, to connect the American and Asiatic coast, providing said company begin to lay said cable within one year and complete it within three years from the passage of the act, the Navy Department to assist in making surveys and laying the cable by the detail of one or more steam vessel. The Government to have priority in the use of the lines and to protect the same from injury. Section 2 of the bill makes it felonious to cut the cable without in any sense committing himself to it.

By Mr. WILSON, to secure the eligibility of American ships for foreign trade, and to extend the provisions of the act of February 18, 1869, so as to remove the limitation of the time in which the bankrupt may apply for discharge.

Several memorials were presented asking compensation for property taken by the federal government in Kentucky and Tennessee during the war.

It was agreed to make the calendar the daily order of business on and after Monday next, until finished, all unobjected bills to be considered in their order, and each Senator to be allowed to speak once on each question and five minutes only.

The Senate at 12:30 adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. JOHN MANNING, "member from the fourth district of New Hampshire, presented himself and took the oath of office.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. SHELDON, of Louisiana, to amend the currency act of February 25, 1870.

By Mr. LYNCH to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payment.

By Mr. STEVENS, to authorize the Cincinnati and Southern Railroad Company to build a railroad bridge over navigable waters of the Ohio river to be not less than ninety feet above low water mark, and built upon plans approved by the Secretary of War.

Mr. NEELY, to abolish the Freedman's Bureau.

Resolutions were offered as follows:

By Mr. BUFFINGTON, calling on the Secretary of State for information in relation to the alleged seizure of the schooner Grenada, of Providenciana, by a British cutter in the harbor of Port Hood, Nova Scotia, the pretext that she had on board too much provisions for a fair crew, and that she was ordered to surrender. They alleged that a Prussian army corps was encamped immediately in the rear of the town. They were promptly arrested and locked up.

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SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

WASHINGTON.

An Attempt to Change the Complexion of the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A Blow at Sumner's Foreign Policy—Rearrangement of Senate Standing Committees—The Pacific Coast Delegation Request the Retention of Commissioner Wilson—Navy Officers Working for Logan's Bill—Cable from the Pacific Coast to Asia—The San Domingo Scheme in Committee—The House at Work on the Postal Bill—An Unopened Message from the President—Bills Before Congress for Giving Away 48,000 000 Acres of the Public Lands—No Nominations Yet Sent In, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., December 7, 1870.

The Senate Committees.

The Senate Committee to rearrange the standing committees of that body met having finished that duty, the Senate was in session but a short time to-day. These committees will be undoubtedly arranged by to-morrow, when a report will be made to the caucus. The changes as heretofore stated, will be mainly confined to those members who have expressed a desire to be released from some committees or to be placed upon others.

Retention of Commissioner Wilson.

The President was waited upon to-day by nearly the entire Pacific coast delegation in the interests of Commissioner Wilson, of the Land Office. Senators Nye, Stewart and Corbett were of the party. The President was requested and to remove Wilson, as it was rumored he was about to do. The President gave the delegation no particular satisfaction as to what his line of conduct in this respect would be, but informed them that there was no precedent for an immediate removal of a Commissioner. It is said to be the intention of California to make a more formal request for the retention of Wilson in office at a future day.

Naval Officers Lobbying for Logan's Bill.

The naval staff corps are actively at work among their friends in Congress to insure the passage of Logan's bill creating the rank of Admiral and Vice Admiral, deeming the present a good opportunity to have a quiet vengeance on Admiral Porter.

A Cable from the Pacific Coast to Asia.

Senator Conkling introduced to-day a bill to give the American and East India Telegraph Company the right of way through the country to lay a cable from our Pacific coast to Asia, with a proviso that the work must be commenced in one year and finished in five. The Secretary of the Navy is authorized to detail one or more steam vessels to assist in surveying for and laying the cable, and the use of military and naval forces are directed to extend to the enterprise their protection.

Financial Legislation.

The Committee on Banking and Currency met to-day and had a desultory talk about currency matters, specie payments, &c., but took no action looking to legislation. It was the prevailing sentiment among the members of the committee is adverse to any attempt at important legislation, but the Chairman of the committee's business will be largely confined to the reports of the bills already which may be referred to it, as its members do not show much disposition to originate new financial measures. It is probable, however, the committee will consider the recommendations contained in the report of the Comptroller of the Currency.

The San Domingo Scheme.

The House Committee on Foreign Affairs met to-day and had under consideration those portions of the President's message referred to it. In pursuance of the President's recommendation for the appointment of a commission to San Domingo, providing for the future question of annexation, a bill has been prepared, which will be submitted to the committee, and probably reported favorably.

The Appropriations.

The Committee on Appropriations met to-day and apportioned the remaining portion of the work of examining and preparing the details of various appropriations, so as to be ready to begin work in earnest immediately after the holidays.

Movement against Sumner's Foreign Policy.

It is stated on good authority that an attempt will be made to change the complexion of the Committee on Foreign Relations by substituting the senior Republican Senator Patterson therein. This movement has for its ostensibility to Senator Sumner's foreign policy on the Alabama claims question, but the real motive is to secure the Department statements of of commerce showing the description, quantity and value of imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision in respect to bonds given the Government under the Internal Revenue laws was delivered in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was on a distiller's bond, which, according to the wording to the form of the statute, providing generally that the obligations would conform to all present and future laws respecting distilling. It was contended that the bond was void, not complying with the statute, in that no sureties, and number over forty thousand members. All are bound by the result of the meeting of the Grand Council, which refuses all compromise with the managers.

The Lake Shore Railway Depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is capable of supplying one hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal on hand, which is distributed in their yards at Scranton, Port Washington, Hoboken, Elmira, Binghamton, Oswego, Buffalo and Ithaca, and in transit at the Junction and New Hampshire Junction. The three great companies which control the anthracite regions are the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, including brakemen and laborers employed on the several railroads which transport their coal to market. The strikers seem to be charged by the Postoffice Department and collected from the annual appropriations for incidental expenses. The provision is not a radical measure of retrenchment, but will enable the Postmaster General to report a smaller deficiency, perhaps none at all. It is an abolition of the franking privilege only in name.

A Mysterious Message.

Shortly before the adjournment of the House a message in writing was received from the President, which was read, and the House then broke up under the Speaker's table. What its contents are is a fruitless subject of conjecture.

Land Grabs.

There are on the table of the Speaker of the House twenty-six land grant bills and joint resolutions, all but one of which have come from the Senate. There are thirty-two similar measures pending in the House, and the claims of these grants are for the benefit of railroads. The Pacific road calls for 48,000,000 acres, the rest for about twenty-two million acres.

No Nominations.

The President has not yet sent in any nominations. He is, perhaps, waiting for the reconstruction of the Senate Committees. The friends of Vaughn, the ex Confederate officer appointed Governor of Utah, desire early action in his case, but it is supposed there will be some opposition to his confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 7, 1870.

POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The name and site of Orwin, Schuylkill county, is changed to Reiner City, and R. K. Fisher retained as Postmaster. At Cornwall, Lebanon county, Wilbur Wilson is appointed Postmaster, *vice* E. F. Ramsey, resigned.

IMPORTANT BOND CASE DECIDED.

Three years ago Jay Cooke sent twenty-three Government bonds of $1,000 each to the Treasury Department, and they were redeemed. The bonds were spurious, and Cooke, when called upon, refused to refund the money. The Government then sued him, and the jury gave the United States the amount claimed. The costs said to be over $30,000.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The Postmaster General has sent a letter to the House of Representatives asking for an appropriation of $25,556,026 for the year ending June 29, 1872. The receipts from postage and standing appropriations for free mail service is estimated at $21,721,945, leaving the appropriated out of the Treasury $3,969,383 to make the receipts equal to the estimated expenditures, and a further sum of $725,000 special appropriation for steamboat service.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

At its last session this committee agreed to report the act of January 22, 1867, which provides that the Fortieth and each succeeding Congress shall consist of two years from the time immediately after the adjournment of the preceding Congress.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Secretary of State, in transmitting to Congress his report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, says the consular reports contain information regarding commerce between foreign nations and very limited statements concerning that between the United States and those countries, since they are, for most part, confined to carriage of merchandise from one foreign port to another. Hence, scarcely any information relating to foreign commerce has been furnished. It is recommended to have consular officers appointed to consular officers, requiring them to forward to the State Department statements of eo merce showing the description, quantity and value of imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision in respect to bonds given the Government under the Internal Revenue laws was delivered in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was on a distiller's bond, which, according to the wording to the form of the statute, providing generally that the obligations would conform to all present and future laws respecting distilling. It was contended that the bond was void, not complying with the statute, in that no sureties, and number over forty thousand members. All are bound by the result of the meeting of the Grand Council, which refuses all compromise with the managers.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

A San Francisco telegram of yesterday says: During a brief gale last night the old Signal Tower on Telegraph Hill, which has been the land mark since 1849, was entirely demolished.

Governor McCormick left Prescott, Arizonia, for Washington, *via* Santa Fe, November 23d.

The Navajoes have commenced war against the Apaches.

The St. Louis *Evening Tribune*, the McClurg organ during the late campaign, and a strong advocate of a protective tariff, suspended yesterday.

The miners in the districts operated by the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, on Monday resolved, by a vote of one thousand to four hundred, to suspend work. The company reduced the wages of the miners forty-five cents a car, and upon this reduction the suspension is based. All the men at the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company's works are also out, but apparently not upon definite action taken by them, as in the case of the latter. Lackawanna and Western Company's men. The supply of coal in stock by the three great companies is probably sufficient to meet all demands of the market for some months.

The Cincinnati Chamber of Commerce Monday adopted a resolution appointing a committee of three, in conjunction with like committees from the Common Council and Board of Trade, to visit Washington to procure an early appropriation of the amount asked for by General Weitzel for the completion of the Louisville canal; also to induce Congress to assume the indebtedness and abolish the tolls. Other towns and cities on the Ohio are invited to co-operate.

The clothing house of Phillip Wadsworth & Co., Chicago, has suspended. Its liabilities are stated at half a million, with assets good, bad and different, of about the same amount.

The liquor house of J. Kirchhoff, Brothers & Co., Chicago, has failed for $100,000.

The House suspended the same day.

The Ohio State Dental Association commenced its annual session at Columbus, Monday, with the usual attendance. The proceedings were confined to the discussion of dental topics.

An immense herd of buffalo, numbering, it is supposed, ten thousand head, were seen in the neighborhood of Ogallalla Station, on the Union Pacific Railroad, Monday.

On Monday evening Mrs. Jesse Bonsell and her two little children were murdered in a most revolting manner at her residence in Porterville, near Visalia, California. Two Indians who are supposed to have committed the murder have been arrested, and will be tried before the United States Indian tribe, but it is feared the citizens in their excitement will take the entire band.

Pierre Plumb, the clerk of the Gas Company building disaster at Cincinnati, is dead.

The carpenter of the Fleetwood and four other men were precipitated into the river at Cincinnati yesterday, while engaged in repairing the starboard wheelhouse, and David Clark, of Covington, was drowned. The remainder of the party were saved.

The Cincinnati newspapers are agitating somewhat the manner in which fraudulent income returns have been adjusted, through the instrumentality of some of the revenue officers and the courts. It appears that the Revenue Superintendent had been advised that in some cases false income returns had been made there, and detailed J. T. Lockman, an Assistant Assessor, to correct the frauds. Numerous cases were brought up for the purpose of adjusting them in a way that would satisfy the parties, and at the same time, in the estimation of our authorities, the largest sum for the Government, under authority issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, such persons were allowed to compromise by the payment of the penalty by the Assessor of the district, thereby avoiding judgment for the amount. They thus avoided the expense of a trial and saved the costs. On the 27th of September last Lockman was conducted by the District Attorney and this privilege of compromise was offered the delinquents to proceed interestandingly and without prejudice to their standing. Thus far over $1,000,000 aggregate twenty thousand dollars, in which the Assistant Assessor has the usual majority. Mr. Lockman is among the officials as one of the most reliable Assistant Assessors. Also that the action of the attempt to open up judgment has been made. This action is in the hands of the Assistant Assessor and the District Attorney on the part of the Government, and Judge Leavitt on the part of the defendants. Leavitt declined to grant the motion to open the case. Additional interest arises from the respectability of some of the parties who have sought this method of settling their differences with the Government.

A freight train on the Grand Trunk Railway broke through a bridge at Brompton Falls, Canada, Tuesday, and was precipitated into the river. The fireman and one other person were killed.

At a meeting of the Board of Canal Commissioners, held at Albany, N. Y., yesterday, it was resolved that the time for closing the Erie Canal, from the Hudson to Buffalo, be extended to the 10th, and on the Champlain Canal to the 20th inst., unless the same will be sooner closed by ice.

The steamer Cortese, which yesterday arrived at New Orleans from New York, did not touch the Balize, and had heard nothing of the crew of the Mariposa.

The written argument of Judge Curtis against the jurisdiction of the United States District Court, in the suit of Attorney-General Seth Adams and G. M. Barnard, that the Boston, Hartford and Erie Railroad corporation be adjudged bankrupt, was filed in the clerk's office in the District Court at Boston yesterday afternoon.

The Lieutenant Governor opened the Ontario Parliament yesterday at 3 P. M. In his speech he said that the statistics show a large increase of population by immigration, and consequent increase in the value of property. Confidence in the stability of the country and in the rapid advance in trade, agriculture and manufactures is manifested. Our credit is excellent, and hope this flattering prospect will not be marred by dissensions among ourselves.

President Grant's message excites considerable attention in political circles. At Ottawa, Canada, it is understood that the Dominion Government have no idea of changing the present relations with Washington, the roughly destroy or debasing in the most friendly manner to the United States. They feel, further, that the people of Canada have endorsed and will sustain their policy, and also that the Imperial authorities have approved of the action of their government in the matter.

At a meeting of the Cincinnati Base Ball Club last night, the election of the Executive Board, in refusing to employ a professional nine for 1871, was disapproved, and the board was instructed to hire a nine for next season, regardless of expense. The club has a balance in bank to the credit of the club by the first of January. The members of the Executive Board all presented their resignations, which were accepted, to take effect from the first Monday in January.

Mr. Jno. P. Cox, Superintendent of the Pennsylvania and New York Central railroads, and who resided at Rhinebeck, died yesterday morning, at Waverly N. Y.

There was a slight fall of snow at Richmond, Va., yesterday afternyon.

At the National Tobacco Exchange banquet last night, Governor Walker made a speech, advocating reform in the revenue. He stated that he was daily receiving letters asking why Virginia could not pay interest on her debt. Senator Sessions, one of the generous friends of Vaughn, the ex Confederate officer appointed Governor of Utah, desire early action in his case, but it is supposed there will be some opposition to his confirmation.

"BULLING" COAL.

The Strike of the Miners in the Anthracite Coal Region—30,000 to 40 000 Men Out of Work—Trouble Apprehended.

SCRANTON, December 6.—The miners do not hesitate to say the strike was brought about and originated by the managers, for the purpose of bulling coal. The unanimity and conformity and forty thousand miners are out of employment in this country, and as fast as the news flashed over the wires, engineers of the Miners' and Laborers' Union are enrolling in the grand army of strikers. This society is composed of miners, laborers, boatmen, firemen, and number over forty thousand members. All are bound by the result of the meeting of the Grand Council, which refuses all compromise with the managers.

The Lake Shore Railway Depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is capable of supplying one hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal on hand, which is distributed in their yards at Scranton, Port Washington, Hoboken, Elmira, Binghamton, Oswego, Buffalo and Ithaca, and in transit at the Junction and New Hampshire Junction. The three great companies which control the anthracite regions are the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, including brakemen and laborers employed on the several railroads which transport their coal to market. The strikers seem to be charged by the Postoffice Department and collected from the annual appropriations for incidental expenses. The provision is not a radical measure of retrenchment, but will enable the Postmaster General to report a smaller deficiency, perhaps none at all. It is an abolition of the franking privilege only in name.

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The President has not yet sent in any nominations. He is, perhaps, waiting for the reconstruction of the Senate Committees. The friends of Vaughn, the ex Confederate officer appointed Governor of Utah, desire early action in his case, but it is supposed there will be some opposition to his confirmation.

WASHINGTON, D.C., December 7, 1870.

POSTAL CARDS AND STAMPED ENVELOPES.

The name and site of Orwin, Schuylkill county, is changed to Reiner City, and R. K. Fisher retained as Postmaster. At Cornwall, Lebanon county, Wilbur Wilson is appointed Postmaster, *vice* E. F. Ramsey, resigned.

IMPORTANT BOND CASE DECIDED.

Three years ago Jay Cooke sent twenty-three Government bonds of $1,000 each to the Treasury Department, and they were redeemed. The bonds were spurious, and Cooke, when called upon, refused to refund the money. The Government then sued him, and the jury gave the United States the amount claimed. The costs said to be over $30,000.

THE POSTOFFICE APPROPRIATION.

The Postmaster General has sent a letter to the House of Representatives asking for an appropriation of $25,556,026 for the year ending June 29, 1872. The receipts from postage and standing appropriations for free mail service is estimated at $21,721,945, leaving the appropriated out of the Treasury $3,969,383 to make the receipts equal to the estimated expenditures, and a further sum of $725,000 special appropriation for steamboat service.

THE HOUSE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

At its last session this committee agreed to report to repeal the act of January 22, 1867, which provides that the Fortieth and each succeeding Congress shall consist of two years from the time immediately after the adjournment of the preceding Congress.

COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

The Secretary of State, in transmitting to Congress his report on the commercial relations of the United States with foreign countries, says the consular reports contain information regarding commerce between foreign nations and very limited statements concerning that between the United States and those countries, since they are, for most part, confined to carriage of merchandise from one foreign port to another. Hence, scarcely any information relating to foreign commerce has been furnished. It is recommended to have consular officers appointed to consular officers, requiring them to forward to the State Department statements of eo merce showing the description, quantity and value of imports and exports at each port.

IMPORTANT DECISION.

An important decision in respect to bonds given the Government under the Internal Revenue laws was delivered in the Supreme Court yesterday. The suit was on a distiller's bond, which, according to the wording to the form of the statute, providing generally that the obligations would conform to all present and future laws respecting distilling. It was contended that the bond was void, not complying with the statute, in that no sureties, and number over forty thousand members. All are bound by the result of the meeting of the Grand Council, which refuses all compromise with the managers.

The Lake Shore Railway Depot of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company is capable of supplying one hundred and fifty thousand tons of coal on hand, which is distributed in their yards at Scranton, Port Washington, Hoboken, Elmira, Binghamton, Oswego, Buffalo and Ithaca, and in transit at the Junction and New Hampshire Junction. The three great companies which control the anthracite regions are the Delaware and Lackawanna, the Delaware and Hudson Canal and Coal Company, and the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, including brakemen and laborers employed on the several railroads which transport their coal to market. The strikers seem to be charged by the Postoffice Department and collected from the annual appropriations for incidental expenses. The provision is not a radical measure of retrenchment, but will enable the Postmaster General to report a smaller deficiency, perhaps none at all. It is an abolition of the franking privilege only in name.

A Mysterious Message.

Shortly before the adjournment of the House a message in writing was received from the President, which was read, and the House then broke up under the Speaker's table. What its contents are is a fruitless subject of conjecture.

Land Grabs.

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Railway Collision—An Engineer Asleep at His Post.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

PARKERSBURG, W. Va., December 7.—The second stock train west early this morning ran into the rear end of the first stock train at Pennsboro, on the Parkersburg division of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. The firemen, J. Stone, was seriously injured by jumping off his engine. Three cars were demolished, and the engine badly damaged. The engine driver it is said was asleep.

RAIWAY MTTERS.

THE CHEYENNE, IRON MOUNTAIN AND PACIFIC ROAD.

CHEYENNE, W. T., December 6.—Articles of incorporation have be been filed with the Secretary of the Territory incorporating the Cheyenne, Iron Mountain and Pacific Railroad, to start from this point and connect with the Helena, Big Horn and Cheyenne Railroad at the northern boundary of Wyoming. General Silas Reed, Surveyor General of Colorado, Benedict, Commissioner, J. A. Campbell Vice President. A committee of Directors and Trustees of Trade have conferred with the above named officers in regard to planting colonies on the line of the road. The road will be built by one hundred families will locate early next spring.

BOSTON, HARTFORD AND ERIE.

NEW YORK, December 7.—The Attorney General of the State of New York, acting under power granted by Judge Leonards, of the Supreme Court, has commenced proceedings in the Boston, Hartford, and Erie cooporation, and abolish the branches.

THE NEW YORK AND ERIE TO THE SOUTH.

The New York *Financial Bulletin* says: "The efforts looking to the establishment of direct railroad communication between this city and the South, via the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad, seem likely to be ultimately successful. The Vineland Railway, running from the town of Alston, on the New Jersey Southern Road, to the Delaware Bay, and from thence by steamboat connecting link in the new route, will be opened in a few months. In the meantime the Delaware Railroad, length, the bridges are all finished, and 18 miles of track have already been laid. Through passengers will be taken from this city across the Delaware by boat—the passage being a short one—in from one to two hours. Connection with the Delaware and Maryland Road at Smyrna. This road is also nearly completed, and the work will be finished by the first of January. These roads will form a direct railroad line from this city to the rapidly growing regions of Southern New Jersey, Delaware, and Maryland, and will give New York a direct line to the South. The through freights and passengers to and from the South. The authorities in this city have long felt that they have a tendency to divert some of the Southern trade of Baltimore and Philadelphia to this city direct. The time will be much shorter than travel to and from Washington; but this will not affect the interests of these cities, as any disadvantage in which they may be placed by the opening of the new route will be fully offset by the increased trade and travel to be brought to Washington, Baltimore and Philadelphia from the interior line to New Orleans through the Valley of Virginia. In the neighborhood of Washington, Fredericksburg and Virginia Midland railroad construction has been pushed forward, and the Baltimore and Potomac Road will probably be opened to Washington some time during the spring. Projects for the Alexandria and Fredericksburg, and the Fredericksburg and Gordonsville roads, so as to complete our connections with Washington and Georgetown with the Lehigh Valley Railway, and the Shenandoah Valley Railway are gradually taking shape, and it is probable that upon the first two work will be commenced in the early spring."

NEW ROAD FROM THE LEHIGH COAL REGIONS.

One of the most important enterprises lately brought forward, says the Wilmington Commercial, is the project of a railroad to run from the Lehigh coal regions to Wilmington, which is earnestly entertained by some of the leading capitalists of Pennsylvania, headed by the wealthy and energetic President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, Judge Asa Packer. It is proposed to obtain a new and important outlet for the coal of the Lehigh region, to tide-water, as well as a way market, by building a short link of railroad from some point on the Lehigh river (say Lehighton) to Reading, connecting in the latter city with the Wilmington and Reading road to this city, and river of our wharves with all the seaboard market.

As it is already known surveys have been made, and movements are actually on foot to extend the Wilmington and Reading from Birdsborough directly to Reading, and from that point, the extension now proposed would find the route up the valley of Maiden Creek, through the territory with which it connects, and Lake Shore lines. This was a splendid scheme. The route from Cincinnati to Buffalo could never become a formidable rival for through New York passenger traffic, but it could not be made a competitor in freightssufficiently to hold other lines in check, while from the interior of Ohio it would prove a more desirable route for through freights than that *via* Cleveland and the Lake Shore. But before the plan of laying the narrow track could be begun Sir Morton Peto failed, the people lost confidence in the road as an investment, and that most important part of the original project fell through, we did also the equally important one of an extension to Buffalo, and the Atlantic and Great Western was left among the wilds of the Alleghany with but one track and one outlet to New York, by way of the Erie.

CLEVEL

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1870.

It has been claimed that the railroads were compelled to join in raising their rates because the competition of the past six months has been so expensive that the deficit must be made up. What then is the meaning of the New York *Times'* statement that the forthcoming dividends on railway stocks promise to be larger than last season? And what does the Philadelphia *Ledger* mean by saying, "Some of our railway companies are known to have made largely the current half year?

GOVERNOR HAWLEY, of Connecticut, some time ago told General GRANT that he had read the PORTER letter, which has just appeared, but the General would not credit its existence, for he could not think so poorly of human nature. It is to be observed that PORTER'S is not an isolated case; he is not even as bad as others, who, not only some time ago wrote and spoke badly of General GRANT, but kept it up, while all the time they are professing the greatest friendship at his face and are constantly receiving favors at his hands. Of this there need be no doubt.

ONE Washington correspondent says the feeling is general among the best men in Congress that resumption can easily be accomplished within a year, and that "it should be done before the opening of the next Presidential campaign, as the crowning good work of the Republican party." These are welcome promises, but the last reason seems scarcely pertinent. If specie payments can be resumed, we don't see that it is necessary to urge "the good of the party" as a strong argument in favor of legislation. If resumption will not be good on its merits it cannot be a good measure for the Republican party.

IT is surprising that Presidents, Secretaries and other public functionaries will commit their reports to the telegraph so long as it possibly can be avoided. There is no such thing as perfect accuracy, while the chances of blunders reversing the author's meaning or turning it into nonsense, are so numerous that it would seem that no one who has a proper idea of them will submit to have his composition butchered and himself made ridiculous in this way. We are not underrating the telegraph, nor do we deny the skill of its managers. We only write what is simply indisputable. It is wholly improbable that General GRANT'S message has been printed without gross blunders in a single instance where it was telegraphed, and the same is true of other documents of any considerable length. We have compared several copies of the message in different cities, and found no two alike, while in some instances the meaning is totally at variance with the text. Useful and wonderful as is the telegraph, it is nevertheless true that no public man is safe when he commits to the wires a message or report, where perfect accuracy is essential. The wonder is that public functionaries will continue to run the risk of having their productions mutilated and themselves held responsible for sentiments that never entered their brains.

THE universal and hearty commendation bestowed on the Message by the Republican press must be highly gratifying to General GRANT, who will not fail to discover that all that the country asks of him is to be President himself, independent of cliques and combinations of every kind. The Message bears the evidence of being his own work, of having been struck out from his own mind, and with a purpose which gives to it the cast of decided individuality. Were the Message less GRANT and more somebody else, or several somebodys, it would be less satisfactory. And he may safely conclude that in proportion as his Administration, as Mr. LINCOLN was in the habit of saying, is "run by himself," advised only by men of elevated character, tested patriotism and acknowledged ability, and as little as possible by interested leaders, will he be certain of the support of his party and the approval of the country. If there have been moments when Republicans have not been pleased and the country doubted, it has been when this state of things was not fully realized; and if the experience of the past two years has taught anything it is that on nobody can the President rely so securely as himself.

PROFIT AND LOSS—MORE BRIDGE DISASTERS.

Enter two more barges of coal to the debtor side of railroad bridges. Telegrams inform us that the steam tug "Coal Hill" collided with one of the piers of the Parkersburg railroad bridge, sunk a barge of coal in the main channel-way, and in consequence of the derangement of her tow, by the collision, she drifted into the bend, immediately below, and sunk the second barge. Thus we continue to reap the disastrous results of the wanton and criminal obstruction of the channel-way of the Ohio river in the faulty construction of railroad bridges. Will Congress interpose or not? Will the member of this district look after the interests of his constituents? Will the citizens of Pittsburgh tamely submit to the predetermined destruction of this great highway of trade? What say the cities below, which are so anxiously awaiting the arrival of the coal fleet now on its dangerous way? The coal is wanted all along the river to New Orleans. It is wanted by steam commerce, ocean and inland. It is wanted by manufactories. It is wanted by multiplied thousands of families as a cheap fuel.

Shippers have waited for months for the opportunity of supplying the demand for coal. The embargo of low water had well nigh deranged all the business relations of this community, and now, when a kind Providence sends the rain and the swollen waters, thousands of skilled and stalworth men spring to their posts, as by magic. Our rivers are lined with well nigh one hundred "coal tows;" but after passing the most dangerous natural obstructions, artificial contrivances for sinking coal flats are encountered. A portion of one of the advanced tows is sunk, greatly endangering the safety of a large portion of the immense shipments of last week. Is not the time for determined action at hand?

THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL SERVICE POLICY.

Now that we have a distinct and emphatic declaration from the President in favor of Civil Service Reform, it only rests with Congress to provide the necessary legislation to insure everything that is desired. In the meantime the President will be able to indicate by his own action the spirit of the laws which in his judgment are required.

That only persons thoroughly qualified, intellectually, morally and physically, shall fill the offices, and that the test shall be thoroughly and systematically applied, is the essence of Civil Service Reform, as it is popularly understood. The language of the Message is presumed to be the President's reply to those who have indulged in strictures on his course in connection with the resignation of Secretary Cox, so far as reform in the civil service was concerned. Secretary Cox applied the competitive test, and by doing so, and by acts looking to the same end, provoked opposition which led to his resignation, or, as some have said, virtual expulsion.

There is in the message nothing that will occasion so much gratification as the assurance that the President is to all intents and purposes in accord with Secretary Cox in regard to reform in the civil service. We have a right to infer, therefore, that Gen. GRANT, whenever it shall be in his power, will apply the test and promote the principle which the Secretary had so much at heart. Logically, we may expect to see, so far as such a thing is possible, Presidential appointments given only to the best qualified applicants, and that some systematic means will be employed to ascertain those qualifications—in other words, that the system of conferring appointments simply on the indorsement of members of Congress and in obedience of the demands of politicians, is at an end. Is this inferring too much? At least as much as this would seem to be authorized by the language of the message, taken in connection with the Cox correspondence, to which it bears an intimate relation. Its earnestness would seem to leave no doubt of what will be the course of the President hereafter. Let him cut up, root and branch, the present pernicious system of appointments on the indorsement of a Senator or Representative, and let him exact of political leaders when they present a favorite, something more than a certificate that he has been a good party worker. If GRANT will do this and whatever else in this direction lies in his power, Civil Service Reform will be more than half accomplished, and it will not matter much whether Congress acts or not. With the Message before us, may we not safely conclude that this the President is prepared to do?

THE PORTER LETTER.

Considerable difference of opinion is apparent in the judgments expressed concerning the PORTER letter. As a private individual, Admiral PORTER has a good many friends, and, as a public man, he is not without supporters and clients, who naturally endeavor to counteract as much as possible the effects of his indiscretion, as it may disastrously influence his fortunes and their own. Then, something must be allowed for character in accounting for difference of views respecting the letter. Some, in disgust at what they call the perfidy of its publication, would rejoice to see its author rather benefited than injured by the disclosure of his former opinion of General GRANT, while others, it may be in the consciousness of their own infirmities, cannot help taking a lenient view of the Admiral's offense. From which of the points of view thus indicated any particular apologist may look at the subject it may be impossible to say. The most surprising judgment of the affair that we have seen is that of a powerful New York journalist, who thinks it "lamentable that Admiral PORTER should attempt to explain his letter," and who confidently inquires "who among us has been less severe in his occasional judgment of his dearest friend?" He is sure that if DAMON'S diary had been published, PYTHIAS would not have died for him. It is difficult to believe that when the writer thus expressed himself, he fully remembered the contents of the PORTER letter. The connection between General GRANT and Captain PORTER had never been such as to afford a foundation for a sentimental friendship, even if the characters of the men admitted of an association of the kind. In the strict sense of the word they were not friends at all. Each filling a high official position and both working for a common patriotic end, their relations were merely those of mutual respect and confidence, that is, they implied or seemed to imply that each entertained such feelings towards the other. It is certain that, if at the time General GRANT had suspected the existence in PORTER of the sentiments disclosed in the lately published letter, he would have justly regarded him as disqualified for the duties to which he had been assigned. The letter is rather long and elaborate, and, the estimate of GRANT which it conveys, appears to be the result of careful observation of his acts and prolonged scrutiny of his character. It bears no mark of being one of these hasty judgments which even intimate friends, in a moment of excitement or irritation, sometimes fling out almost without thought concerning each other, and for which they are sorry in an hour. PORTER'S letter proves that when it was written, he regarded General GRANT as an exceedingly mean man, so jealous of others as to be capable of sacrificing great interests for the gratification of the feeling. This opinion, stated with much care and perspicuity, he imparted to a member of the Cabinet, and though he has almost ever since been living on the most intimate terms with, and constantly receiving favors from the President, he had never attempted to counteract the damaging impression which he must have known the letter had produced. If DAMON ever did anything half as inconsistent with friendship, PYTHIAS died for a very dangerous enemy. It is, however, not by the rules which regulate the relation of sentimental friendship, but by principles less rigorous or ethereal, that Admiral Porter is to be judged and condemned.

Quite independently of positive and direct influence upon his prosperity, it would have been strange if he had not tried to palliate or apologize for his conduct. A more unskilful apology, a palliation more like an aggravation of the offense, has seldom been seen. Admitting the authenticity of the letter, he might have frankly confessed that it expressed opinions held at the time of its composition and since changed. That course, however embarrassing, would have saved him from contempt. Instead of taking it, the Admiral, in his letter to the President, says: "I am *too glad* that I remember nothing connected with the letter." Having called his Private Secretary into council, their united memories failed to "recall to their recollection any circumstance of the kind." In another place, concerning the opinions expressed in the WELLES letter, he says: "They are so different from the sentiments I always express toward yourself and the gallant officers of our army, and are so inconsistent with my antecedents that I scarcely consider them entitled to a moment's thought." And then in proof of this declaration, as evidence that he could never have talked about GRANT and the officers of the army in the strain of the letter, the Admiral publishes a *catena of* extracts from his diary. We fear that many readers will be unable to overcome doubts with reference to the dates of these entries and their real character. It is certain that neither the style nor the sentiments are such as usually characterize that species of composition, while the vindication which the passages afford is too complete and triumphant to be quite satisfactory.

Some may think that too much is made of the subject, which may seem of little importance after all. Though on one side comparatively insignificant as a mere personal difficulty between two distinguished men, the subject presents other aspects. Valuable results are likely to flow from the discussion caused by the publication of the letter. For one thing, it affords a striking revelation of the jealousy long prevalent between the officers of the army and those of the navy, and an instructive illustration of the inconveniences, practical and sentimental, to which it may give rise. But most important of all, so odious an exhibition of double dealing in high quarters, followed by the humiliation of the offender and by general reprobation, may not be without effect in correcting a kind of baseness very common at the present day.

THE Washington gossips begin to pour their rumors in upon us, one of the spiciest being that a "coldness" has grown up between Gen. GRANT and Gen. BUTLER. It is said that BUTLER counted on the support of the President for his warlike views on the Alabama question, but that public sentiment became so decidedly opposed to him that Gen. GRANT declined to underwrite, and left BUTLER to stand alone on his own platform. Of course the Washington reporters invent a good many things, and this may be one of them. But, of a different order is the report that BUTLER is trimming his sails for the Presidential nomination; and if the alleged "coldness" really exists, we prefer to believe that as much as anything, it is on this account.

THE New Jersey Court of Errors and Appeals on Monday decided that the State is sole owner of the water fronts within its borders. For many years this question has been the knotty question in Jersey politics, and lawsuits innumerable have grown out of it, and the most skilled lawyers have puzzled over it. The particular case that has been decided is in favor of the right of the Erie Railway, by its leased line, the Newark and Paterson Railroad, to the use of a water front on the Passaic, granted to it by the Legislature. The riparian lands thus granted were the water front of property of Frederick Stevens, to whom the railroad denied the right of crossing its track to reach his property. The Court voted 8 to 3 in favor of the Legislature's right to dispose of water fronts of submerged lands without compensation to the riparian owners, and also voted 12 to 1 that Mr. Stevens had not been deprived of the right to pass to his lands.

One of the most cheering items of news from the capital is that no railroad land grant appears to have any chance unless it be that for the Southern Pacific, which is supported solely because it is believed to be of national importance. The representatives have been among the people and find such a general and deep-seated opposition to land grabbing that they are ready to heed the warning. It would be well if the Senate too, would adopt the policy ascribed to the House in voting down all grants, even those reserving the full right of the settler to purchase at government price.

The De Haro land grant case, involving the title to a large part of Portrero Nuevo, San Francisco, is now on trial. Over a thousand defendants and twenty-seven lawyers appear in the case.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The students in California University adopted a handsome uniform of union blue, but the regents, being of Southern proclivities, voted that the suit shall be rebel gray, and the dispute is still pending.

R. S. Allbott, Industrial Agent of the Kansas and Pacific Railroad, returns from an extensive excursionets to cultivate the soil of the great plain, or American Desert, along that road. Irrigation was dispensed with and success is claimed. The result being thus summarized: Forests can be established in all parts of the plains, even without artificial irrigation. Much deeper plowing will be required than for winter grains or forage plants The most rapid growers are the best trees for first planting. Planting seeds is better than to transplant young trees.

The labor question is surely puzzling Southern planters. The negro in many sections is unreliable, having a habit of clearing out when his services are most needed. Chinese are not fancied, and the remedy proposed, in Louisiana at least, is the introduction of Canadian Frenchmen. The planters begin to reckon the cost of a house and accompaniments suitable to accommodate one Canadian family, and will soon conclude that this labor, settling down in families, and cultivating on the share system, will be more profitable, more reliable, and far less wasteful and vexatious than the present system.

Certain Boston Puritans proposed to apply to the Supreme Court for an injunction against the use of theaters for secular purposes on Sunday evenings, but the City Solicitor tells them the law does not forbid that or the opening of the Public Library on the Sabbath.

Not content with buying up all the New York papers, except the *Times* and *Tribune*, with official advertisements, Tammany publishes a little paper of its own, the *Transcript*. This ordinarily has only four pages, but on Saturday last it issued a sheet of eight pages, ever printed in the world, having *five hundred and four* pages of official printing that nobody will ever read.

There are wonderful rumors from Orange county, the land of fancy horses, of a young Hambletonian mare that trotted her first half mile in 61 seconds, and was bought for $50,000, half cash and three fine horses, by Mr. Joseph Harker, who proposes to beat DEXTER'S time.

Messrs. Hugh Allen & Co., of Montreal, who are negotiating for the Northern Transportation Company steamers, (twenty-two in all), already twenty-one propellers, independent of magnificent lines of ocean steamers.

A friend of Koopmanschap says that the Chinese prefer railroad work to any other, indeed dislike plantation work, they have heard such stories from Cuba. There are about one thousand plantation hands in the South, at work in the States of Arkansas, Louisiana and Texas. Of these, but three hundred signed contracts in China; the balance are from San Francisco. Besides these there are, perhaps, two thousand five hundred men at railroad work in Tennessee, Alabama and Texas, most of whom were contracted in China. There are, then, about four hundred Chinamen in the South who have escaped from coolly servitude on the isle of Cuba, and Mr. Koopmanschap has one contract, to be filled early the coming year, for one thousand men to go to Kansas.

In England a season ticket holder on a railroad found the advertised train not going to start, in consequence of the fireman having neglected to keep up steam; and ordered a special train, at a cost of about fifty pounds, which he paid and then brought an action for the recovery of the money and ten pounds additional for his own loss of two hours' time. The judge expressed himself "astonished" that the company had resisted such a claim, and the jury gave the plaintiff a verdict for all he asked.

In view of the early closing of navigation on the Hudson, the Hudson River Railroad has increased its passenger fare twenty five per cent. How would this be done if the railroads did no run the New York Legislature and prevent the people's laws preserving the people's right, against extortion.

Some of the largest manufacturers in Cincinnati have found an effectual reme dy against drunken Sunday's and blue Monday's, by having Monday instead of Saturday for pay day. It is strange so simple a remedy was not before thought of.

PERSONAL.

The latest lecturer in the field is John H. Surratt, who is raising a little cash in Maryland villages by telling about President Lincoln's assassination.

Richard Grant White, in his new work, admits that he never studied English grammar; consequently he denies that there is anything in it worth studying, and wants it abolished.

The way Erie pays its lawyers was brought out in court the other day. Mr Eaton, from January to August, 1868, received $1 20 less than $10,000. Mr John K. Porter, $25,000. Messrs. Field & Shearman received for the whole year $50,386.

We may hear more from Admiral Porter's letters to Secretary Welles upon Grant, for the Hartford *Courant* says that Mr. Welles has a remarkably full record of all that took place in his department during the war, with duplicates of all letters sent and received.

Zion's Herald, the Methodist organ, calls Bret Harte, the glider of vice, and the abolisher of moral distinctions in the realm of letters, and says his works are "the legitimate end of Universalism and free religion."

STATE NEWS.

The Catholics of Philadelphia held a grand mass meeting on Sunday, to protest against the occupation of the States of the Church.

Doylestown has seven churches to a population of 1,500.

The removal of the county seat of Chester from West Chester to Coatesville is being agitated.

Benjamin Morsn, Esq., the acting United States Minister to the Court of St. James, London, is a native of Chester county. He entered the diplomatic service in 1857 as attache to Hon. George M. Dallas, then Minister to England.

Jamestown has a new theatre, with a seating capacity of 500.

Joseph Greer, of Greensburg, superintendent of an oil well at Fagundas, was robbed of a considerable amount of money Thursday night last. Others were also relieved of money and watches, the total amount taken being about $1,000.

Byron Reeves, of Meadville, was killed by the explosion of a boiler on the Weed farm, in the oil regions, on Sunday.

Rowland Knightlinger had a quarrel with a man named George Turner in Hydetown on Saturday which ended in his being cut and instantly killed by the latter. Turner was not to blame in the matter.

Azariah Moses, of Mercer county, made the journey from Connecticut, on Harrisburg to Pittsburgh, to his present place of residence, in 1798, with an ox team being forty-two days on the route. At that time New Castle consisted six or seven log houses, and Sharon was inhabited only by Indians; the first white settler of the latter place being a man named Jones. Mr. Moses is a hale and hearty bachelor of eighty years, and considers himself good for several years of life.

The grand jury of Philadelphia recommend that the rum shops be compelled to close on the Sabbath day.

The *Sunday Leader* is the latest addition to the already long list of newspapers published in Philadelphia. The editor and publisher is William Y. Leader. He announces in his salutatory that the new journal will be bold, fearless and independent, speaking of things as they are without regard to parties or creeds.

A fine vein of cannel coal has been discovered on the farm of J. R. Blair, in Porter township, Clarion county.

Mrs. Benjamin Crisman, of Clarion, died a few days ago at the advanced age of seventy-one years.

The body of a child was taken up at Lebanon, recently, and the head and upper part of the body found to be perfectly petrified.

The corner stone of a new Catholic church will be laid at Coatesville, Chester county, next Sunday.

The Harrisburg public schools are attended by 3,266 scholars. The aggregate salaries paid to teachers is $36,625.

James B. Irvin was picked up in the street at Harrisburg Saturday night, drunk, and was found dead in his cell in the lock-up next morning.

The Mechanics' Institute of Corry are taking steps for the establishment of a public library.

John G. Saxe lectured in Towanda last week.

The colored people of Philadelphia have organized a colony for settlement in Montana. It is to be located at the junction of Jocko and Bitter Root valleys. They will engage in agriculture and cattle grazing.

The Oil City *Times* closed its career as a daily with Monday's issue. Cause, lack of support. It will be published hereafter as a weekly.

The almshouse barn of York county, filled with grain and seventeen head of cattle, was destroyed by fire early on Sunday morning. The building was one of the largest in the State.

The Luzerne Powder Company of Wilkesbarre have decided to rebuild their works, which were destroyed a few weeks ago by an explosion.

The Democratic Editorial Association of Pennsylvania will hold a convention at Harrisburg on the 19th of next month.

The Keel Ridge furnace at Sharon has produced during the past four weeks the following amounts of iron: Week ending November 12, 252 tons; November 19 261 tons; November 26, 256 tons; December 3, 270 tons—making a total of 1,029 tons.

The "Barnum Show" is to take the road next year at the cost of $150,000, to exhibit the result of several years effort of the "great showman" in collecting curiosities.

There has not been an execution in Harrisburg for nearly eleven years.

The Court of Quarter Sessions at Erie sentenced Kranchey, who, it will be remembered, was arrested for the murder of Hartman, to pay a fine of fifty dollars and costs and to be imprisoned fifteen months in the penitentiary, for manslaughter. In throwing acid in the face of John Raeme, terribly scarring his face and destroying one of his eyes, Andrew Sullivan got three years and three months' imprisonment for attempting to outrage the person of his little step-daughter.

A gang of four young desperadoes have made themselves a terror to the citizens of Dunmore, Luzerne county. They knock down and rob people in the streets of the village in open day, and yet are unmolested by the officers of the law.

It is stated that A. Pardee, Esq., will soon donate another sum of $100,000 to Lafayette College at Easton.

Dr. Charles Haesler, of Pottsville, died on Saturday.

The Reading *Times and Dispatch* claims for that place the position of third city in the State, on a population of 34,004. Scranton has 35,093.

The Huntingdon *Globe* is to have a new power press, and will be enlarged early in the coming year.

Prof. Wm. M. Evans, of this city, gave a reading at Wilkesbarre last Thursday evening, at the conclusion of which a tall, well dressed stranger approached the Professor with extended hand, saying: "I would like to shake the hand of Charles Sumner—the man who stood so firm in his country's hour of danger. I have traveled twenty miles, and would like to shake his hand." The Professor shook hands with he man, who then retired, there being a very audible smile all around as he did so.

Mrs. Mary Ann Morrison was brutally murdered at the house of William Griffith, near Broad Top city, Huntingdon county, on the night of the 25th ult. Griffith, with whom she resided as housekeeper, is in jail on suspicion. The Pelphial family were murdered on the day before Thanksgiving last year.

A runaway couple went to Erie to get married, and the bride's wardrobe being rather slim she was furnished with a change of clothes by the ladies of the hotel where the ceremony was performed. The bridegroom also went home without returning them.

On Wednesday of last week John Springer, of Shenango township, Lawrence county, was killed by a falling tree.

Silas Fisher, a veteran of the war of 1812, died in Harrisburg on Monday, aged seventy-eight years.

Charles Camp, a young scamp, thought his vocation in life was the keeping of a livery stable. Having no capital of his own with which to purchase stock, he made a tour of Lycoming county, picking up several horses and buggies without the formality of purchase, and opened an establishment at Hughesville. The first heard of the animals and vehicles discovered their whereabouts, and sweeped down upon them; but Camp heard of their coming, and departed for parts unknown.

The State Capitol building cost originally $650,000. The addition of a wing brought the sum up to $870,000.

Tribunville is to have a Sunday paper—the *Sunday Morning News*. The first number will be issued on the 25th inst.

Bishop Simpson lectured in Wilkesbarre Monday evening, on "Napoleon and Bismarck."

The Grand Jury of Venango county have found a bill of indictment against the Roberts Nitro-glycerine factory and storehouse near Titusville, for keeping a large amount of dangerous explosive substances in store, to the imminent danger of citizens of the Commonwealth.

Rev. Cyrus Offer, of East Smithfield, Pa., and formerly of New York, has received a unanimous call from the Presbyterian church of Milford, Pa., to become their pastor, and will soon enter upon his labors.

The Morristown *Register* has a subscriber eighty-one years old, who has taken that paper fifty-seven years, and another eighty-seven years of age, a subscriber since 1801.

The Attorney General of Pennsylvania has been officially notified that several foreign corporations, among which is the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph Company of New York, have entered the State and occupied territory without legislative authority. The last Legislature declared it the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute such companies.

STATE POLITICS.

The Scranton *Republican* questions the authority of newspapers using the name of Hon. W. W. Kelchum in connection with the office of State Treasurer,

In the contested election case of Reamish, Democrat, against Siebel, for the Prothonotaryship of Luzerne county, Judge Dana has decided that Siebert was duly elected and entitled to the office. Although there were some irregularities, there was no semblance of fraud in the election.

The first meeting of the Publication Committee, in the interest of the minority representation movement, will be held in Reading to-day.

OHIO NEWS.

The Toledo *Blade* asserts that Lucas county has five hundred miles of artificial draining.

Capt. E. S. Myers, of Canton, is commander of the Federal troops at Baton Rouge, La.

The Northwestern Ohio Teachers' Association will meet in Sandusky city on Saturday next, at 10 A. M.

The Fostoria *Review* publishes the following: Mrs. Sophia Hanna, wife of Mr. Hugh H. Hanna, living a mile and a half west of Fostoria, died last Tuesday afternoon, at three o'clock, after a lingering illness of eight years, occasioned by a cancer in the stomach. Four or five hours after her death, when she had been properly laid out, the family, who, and all together the scene was one that will not soon be forgotten. in an adjoining room, heard a noise like the falling of some heavy body on the floor, and hurrying into the room in which the deceased lay, they were horrified to discover that the gasses which had been accumulating in her stomach, finding no outlet, had burst it open with a report that actually jarred the whole house, as can be testified to by reliable witnesses. A dark fluid, bearing no resemblance to blood, was oozing from the burst mass, and al-

A convention of colored men is called to meet in Columbus on January 18.

The Highland *News* says: Mrs. Rachel Trimble, widow of ex-Governor Trimble, died on Friday evening, the 25th ult., at the advanced age of about eighty-five years.

The letters and papers of General Arthur St. Clair, of the Revolutionary army, were received at the Governor's office in Columbus on Saturday last.

REPUBLICAN UNITY.

Appeal to Senator Scott to use His Influence.

[From the Philadelphia Telegraph.]

The time has come when the Republican party must be restored to the confidence of the people, or it must accept a rapid decline and fall. In Pennsylvania its position is one of peculiar peril. Has it no leaders, clothed with its honors, to interfere and point the way to safety and success? Cameron could not if he would, and he would not if he could, for Republican regeneration means the end of the corrupt enthralment of the administration. Senator Scott could and should emerge from the official obscurity and doubtful atmosphere he has unwittingly permitted to envelope him, and become the leading statesman of the elevation and honest advancement of Republicanism. Although inexperienced in subtle political management, he has the ability essential to the task. He is respected as a Senator who is above the petty conflicts which have belittled the President. He is blameless in character, and thrice armed as he would be by his just cause, he could not fail in the grand effort if he were to step to the front. He sees and knows the degradation that is progressing around him, and eating like a horrible cancer at the vitals of the party, and the remedy is so plain and the path of duty so clearly marked out that he could not err in the movement. Great opportunities do not but seldom in a lifetime, and the opportunity of Senator Scott is now! If he shall fail to grasp it, and continue to be subordinated to mean ability and consummate trickery, he will retire from the high duties with which he is charged leaving to history a sad record. *He served in the United States Senate with Simon Cameron!*

Habitual Constipation—How to Effect a Certain and Permanent Cure.

Some occupations of life predispose to Costiveness, especially those which allow but little exercise. Persons who contract this unfortunate habit of body, under such circumstances, might possibly be relieved by changing their sedentary employments for others of a more active kind; but this is by no means certain. Habitual constipation is a very obstinate disorder. All the ordinary so called remedies invariably aggravate it. Nothing can be more injurious than the continued use of strong aperients. They at first irritate, and finally almost paralize the bowels—rendering them so torpid that enormous doses of cathartic medicines have no effect upon them. A mild aperient, combined with a gentle stimulant, is the true remedy; and a combination in the happiest proportion, of these ingredients, is found in Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. This famous stomachic invigorates the whole intestinal canal, while quietly removing from its convolutions all impediments to a free passage through them. No mere purgative has this double operation. No ordinary stimulant effects the desired object. Cases of constipation abandoned as hopeless by distinguished medical men have been cured in a few weeks by the bitters. To those who have tried all the medicines of the dispensary in vain, we say try this irresistible stimulant and aperient There is no sufficient reason why constipation should be the consequence of sedentary habits. Hostetter's Bitters, by supplying the vigor which would otherwise be derived from exercise, will in all cases enable the system to perform its excretory functions regularly and healthfully.

Lubin's French Extracts
Lubin's French Soaps,
Lubin's French Sachets,
Thomas' Hair Brushes,
Bayley's Ess. Bouquet,
Low's Fine Extracts,
Low's Celebrated Soaps.
Squire's Glycerine Soap
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Sarg's Vienna Soap,
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Brandy & Sherry Wine,
Cigars de Joy, for Asthma

With other Choice Goods, all of my own personal selection and importation.

SIMON JOHNSTON

Cor. Smithfield Street and Fourth Avenue,

SOLE AGENT FOR

PETER SQUIRE'S LONDON MEDICINAL EXTRACTS AND CHEMICALS.

Chandeliers,

BRACKETS, PENDANTS

FOR GAS OR OIL.

The Largest and Finest Assortment West of the Mountains, just received at

WELDON & KELLY'S,

PLUMBERS AND GAS FITTERS,

147 Wood Street

Between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

THE DUQUESNE COOK STOVE

is the *LARGEST, BEST* and *CHEAPEST STOVE* made in this city. For sale by

D. DE HAVEN & SONS,

No. 47 FEDERAL ST., Allegheny city, Pa.

DRY GOODS.

Jos. Horne & Co.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

NOTIONS, TRIMMINGS,

Straw Goods, Hosiery, &c.

Stock always complete. Orders promptly filled.

77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.

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BLACK SILK WARP CASHMERES.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH AVENUE.

SILKS, SILKS,

SILKS.

Silks, Poplins, Empress Cloths.
Birets, Black and Colored.
Satin-Faced Merinos and Serges.
Plaid Serges and Poplins.
Alpacas and Alpaca Poplins.
Velveteens, Velvets and Satins for Trimmings.
Black Silk Mantilla Velvets.
Astricans, Plushes and Fancy Cloakings.
Cloth Sacques and Basques.
Cashmere, Wool and Brocha Long and Square Shawls.
Blankets and Flannels.

A Magnificent Stock Just Opened.

James Caldwell,

120 FEDERAL ST.,

2p ALLEGHENY CITY.

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First Floor - -

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GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,

No. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Glendinning, Davis & Amory,

No. 17 WALL ST., NEW YORK.

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

We allow interest on temporary or standing deposits, and execute orders promptly for the purchase and sale of

Stocks, Bonds and Gold in either city.

Direct telegraphic communication from the Philadelphia house to New York.

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No. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh, Chartered in 1869.

Open Daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

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D. W. & A. S. Bell Solicitors. wtthp

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WOOD STREET, CORNER SECOND.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

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Capital, $100,000. Privilege, $500,000.

Open Daily from 9 until 3 o'clock. Also, on Saturday Nights.

Deposits received in sums of One Dollar and upwards, and interest allowed. The interest, if not drawn out, will be credited as Principal thus compounding for the benefit of depositors. By special agreement interest will be allowed on daily balances, subject to check at any time.

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M. K. Moorhead, of Moorhead & Co.
Books of Charter and By-laws furnished at the Bank.

DAVID CAMPBELL, Treasurer.
H. B. WILKINS, Solicitor. TTha

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HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

COR. FOURTH AVE. AND WOOD STS.,

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(Successors to HANNA, HART & CO.)

Dealers in Exchange, Coin, Coupons, &c. Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Gold, Silver and Government Securities.

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WHOLESALE GROCER,

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THE FINEST TEAS, THE CHOICEST COFFEES, THE PUREST SPICES,

CHOICE VARIETIES

Tobaccos, Sugars,

SYRUPS, SOAPS, &c

100 Bbls. Choice N. O. Molasses,

FOR SALE LOW.

MONITOR.

(None other Genuine).

LOUISVILLE NAVY TOBACCO.

Having secured the Agency of this unrivalled Tobacco, orders will be filled promptly and at Low Rates. Liberal Discount to the Trade.

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Groceries and Produce,

ALSO, GENERAL NEWS AGENT,

CORNER OF MAIN AND SECOND STREETS

WEST NEWTON, PA.

In addition to a full line of Groceries and Provisions and a regular supply of Magazines, Daily and Weekly Newspapers, Stationery, etc., an elegant

SODA FOUNTAIN,

Has been fitted up on the premises, from which the delicious beverage will be served during the summer

Agent for the sale of

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY.

WARNER'S PILE REMEDY has never failed (not even in one case) to cure the very worst cases of Blind, Itching or Bleeding, Piles. Those who are afflicted should immediately call on their druggist and get WARNER'S PILE REMEDY. It is expressly for the Piles, and is not recommended to cure any other disease. It has cured many cases of over thirty years standing. Price, One Dollar. For sale by druggists everywhere.

For sale by all Druggists. 6od

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J. W. Woodwell & Sons,

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PLAIN AND FASHIONABLE

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OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

97 and 99 THIRD AVENUE,

HAVE THE BEST

SOFA BEDSTEADS

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CALL AND SEE THEM AT 97 AND 99 THIRD AVENUE.

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(Successor to Fulton & Hopper,)

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Furniture and Chairs,

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Full Sets of Drawing Room, Library, Parlor, Chamber and Dining Room FURNITURE, of the latest styles made to order.

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EDUCATIONAL.

HOLLIDAYSBURG SEMINARY.

ELEVENTH SESSION

OPENS JANUARY 4, 1871.

LEGAL.

U. S. MARSHAL'S OFFICE, E. D. OF PENNA.,
Philadelphia, November 24, 1870.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE THAT ON the 24th day of November, A. D., 1870, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the estate of EMANUEL MCALLISTER AND WILLIAM J. HUNTSMAN Jr., and WILLIAM HENRY NASSAU, trading as Buckner, McCallister & Co., of Philadelphia, in the county of Philadelphia, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged Bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such Bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said Bankrupts, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 32 SOUTH THIRD STREET, in the City of Philadelphia, before JOHN PARSONS, Esq., Register on the 20TH DAY OF DECEMBER, A. D., 1870, at 4 o'clock P. M.

E. M. GREGORY,
U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

7th

CKSON & CO.,

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Brown Cottons,
Bleached Cottons,
Canton Flannels,
Plain Flannels,
Blankets, &c., &c.

Cloths,
Cassimeres,
Tweeds, Jeans,
Tickings, &c., &c.

Prints, Ginghams,
Dress Goods,
Shawls,
Skirts, &c , &c.

Suspenders,
Gloves, Hosiery,
Spool Cotton and
Notions Generally.

JEWELRY.

Waltham Watches

NEW STYLES,

LOW PRICES.

We have sold these Watches for years, and feel confident in

RECOMMENDING THEM

To the Public. We desire specially to call attention to those known as

3-4 Plate Style,

Which EXCEL any others made in this Country in Beauty, Finish, and

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

SUCCESSORS TO S. JONES & CO.'S

COR. WOOD AND FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER

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ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

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AND

GOLD.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points

IRA B. McVAY & CO.,

FOURTH AVE. AND SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, December 7 1870.

In reply to Mr. Bentwell's argument against National banks paying interest on deposits, because it concentrates money in leading commercial cities, and fosters speculation, it is stated as a matter of fact, that money goes where it is due and where it is wanted, and that the general refusal on the part of the banks to pay interest on deposits fosters the formation of private banking houses who sell, upon interest, and whose use of interest bearing deposits there is neither the check of public opinion to control, nor the legal publicity of bank accounts or reader responsibility secure. The deposits, as a rule, must choose between a bank which pays him no interest but publishes its accounts in detail, and a banking house which keeps its business private, but pays a fair rate of interest. The argument does not appear to us to favor Mr. Bentwell.

—Government bonds hold their steady condition. There is scarcely a fractional change from day to day:

Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Bid.	Asked.	Closed.
U. S. Bonds '81	113½	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds '62	107¾	108	107¾
U. S. Bonds '64	106	106¼	106
U. S. Bonds '65	106	106¼	106
U. S. Bonds '65 new	109¼	109½	109¼
U. S. Bonds '67	109¼	109½	109¼
U. S. Bonds '68	109¼	109½	109¼
10-40s	108¾	109	108¾
Gold	110¾	111	110¾

James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

U. S. 6s, 1881	113½	113¾
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	107¾	108
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	106	106¼
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	106	106¼
U. S. 10-40s	109¼	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1865	109¼	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1867	109¼	109½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	109¼	109½
Union Pacific Railroad	82¼	
Central Pacific Railroad	90	
Currency Funding	109¼	

The railway shares at the New York Stock Exchange appeared to have been at the mercy of the bears. To-day there was a general turnable.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

December 7, 1870.	10:30 A. M.	11:30 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & N.	90½	90½	90½	90½	90½	90
Del. & Hud.	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
Erie	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾
Reading	102	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼
Harlem	131½		131½	131½		131½
Mich. Cent.	120		120	120		120
Lake Shore	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾	92¾
Ill. Cent.		99½	99½	99½		
Cleve. & P.		104	104	104	104	
C. & N. W.	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Rock Isl.	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½	103½
Pitts. & F. W.	97	97	97	97	97	97
Pref.	93	93	93	93	93	93
Do pref.						
Fort Wayne	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½	94½
Ohio & M.	31¾	31	30¾	30¾	30¾	30¾
Pitts. & Ash.			15½			
Do pref.			107¾			
Ohio & Miss.			31¾			
Pref.			87½			
N. J. Cent.						
Canton	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½	61½
W. U. Tel.						
Quicksilver						
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾	45¾
Adams Ex.						
Wells F.						
American						
U. S.						
Gold	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾

A comparison between yesterday's and today's quotations shows the following changes:

	Thurs.	Wed.	Adv.	Dec.
Central & Hudson	91½	91¼		¼
N. Y. Central scrip	94	93¾	¼	
Erie	24¾	24	¾	
Reading	102¼	101¾	½	
Harlem	131½	131½		
Illinois Central	145	144¾	¼	
Cleve. & Pitts.	104	104		
Cleve. and Pittsburgh	105	105		
Northwestern	80½	79¾	¾	
Do. preferred	93	92¾	¼	
Rock Island	103½	103¼	¼	
Pitts. & Ft. W.	97	97		
Do. preferred				
Wabash	31¾	31¾		
Do. preferred				
Fort Wayne	94¼	93¾	½	
Ohio & Miss.	31¾	31¾		
Panama		140		
Pacific Mail	45¾	45¾		
Quicksilver				
Adams Ex.				
American				
U. S.				
Wells F.				
Gold	110¾	110¾		

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61¾
Philadelphia and Erie	29½
Lehigh Navigation	34
Catawissa preferred	37½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	35
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60½
North Pennsylvania Railroad	57
Camden and Amboy Railroad	117½
Schuylkill Navigation	16
Reading	51½

—The Philadelphia *Press* of yesterday says: The stock market opened with great excitement in Lehigh Navigation, which carried it to 36¾, at which point the advance was checked by the reports that the expected lease had been thrown overboard by the Lackawanna parties, and the price fell off to 34½. It rallied, however, on renewed advices that the Lehigh Valley were in negotiation with the Navigation directors, and again touched 36¾. It is probable that there is some truth in these reports, but they are of so conflicting a character, and so uncertain in their origin, that we cannot vouch for them. Hestonville Railroad was also a feature, and rose to 16¾, selling at seven-day sixty-day options. Pennsylvania sold at 61, Lehigh Valley was a shade lower selling at 60¾. Treasuries were in demand at 86@86¾ on buyers' options. Pennsylvania sold largely at 61¾@62, Catawissa preferred at 37½; Camden and Amboy at 117½; Little Schuylkill at 49½; 26¾ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie; 58 for Northern Central; 52 for Elmira; 46 for North Pennsylvania; 28 for Elmira; 38 for the preferred; 56 for Lehigh Central.

—JAMES W. KENNEDY, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, and buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, WEDNESDAY, December 7, 1870.

REMARKS—Trade for the season may be considered moderately active and a fair amount of business was transacted. The weather has again changed and was unfavorable for out door transactions during the afternoon. Trade on the landing was dull; shippers are disposed to hold back until they can be assured that the Louisville and Portland canals will be opened. Produce—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices remain as last quoted. Flour—We can report a fair trade demand for local purposes; speculation has not been indulged in lately to any extent. The mills are well prepared and are doing a good business with home dealers, and occasionally supplying other markets with a few hundred barrels.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce for the past two weeks. They will be found useful for reference.

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	5,995	6,932	11,627
Apples, bbls	648	3,261	8,910
Cheese, box	472	1,760	3,103
Corn, sacks	1,564	3,960	5,514
Wheat, sacks	1,403	4,131	10,184
Barley, sacks	2,701	2,396	11,094
Rye, sacks	341	659	1,000
Oats, sacks	3,169	4,254	9,423
Butter, kegs	239	791	1,030
Bulk meats, pieces	5,295	6,475	11,770
Bacon, pieces	153	163	316
Dried beef, pieces	76		76

The following are the wholesale prices at which other are noted:

ASHES—We have nothing new to note so far as relates to sales. The demand was fair and sales were regular. Pearls, in bbls, 100 lbs net, 250@8 per lb; common @ 8 cent. 250 @ 8. Pearls, 250@8. Pots, 250@8.

APPLES—The demand is improving although we have no information to make in prices. The current rates were the same as last week. The current rates were fair to prices in a jobbing way $2 25@2 50; some fancy lots brought $3 @3 50 per barrel.

APPLE BUTTER—The high prices of butter has materially improved the demand for apple butter; are noted sales of some choice lots at 7@8c; inferior lots are dull and not wanted.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Market from hot nor very active, as dealers were waiting for the opening. There is a large amount of bulk meat in smoke house, and new bacon will be on for sale in a few days. There is no use in quoting old.

BAGGING—The market was firm, with certain dealers asking an advance on quotations. Sales were reported at 30@36c per lb.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—The prices of buckwheat flour are still a little steep—viz: $5 25@5 50 a cwt., and $6 50@7 00 a bbl.

BAR LEAD is selling in a regular way at 10@10½ per lb.

BEANS—Regular sales made at $1 75@2 25 per bush.

BUTTER—The receipts have increased, with a good supply on hand. Since our last, 5 packages were received. We are noted sales at the following: fair to medium 20@22c, prime 25c, strictly choice 28@30c.

BROOM CORN—Market well supplied, with regular sales at 6@6½c per lb.

BEESWAX—Prime quality, 30@32c. Yellow, $1 75@2 00 per lb. Common, $1 75@2 00 per lb.

CANDLES—The market continues steady, with a good local demand. Sugars are held firmly; quotations are as follows:

Star, 20c; Adamantine, 22c; Pittsburgh, 20c; Eagle, 20c; Diamond, 22c; Crystal, 22c; Pearl, 22c; Paraffine, 25c; Wax, 40@45c.

CHEESE—The market continues steady, with a good local demand. Sugars are held firmly; quotations are as follows:

Ohio, 15@16c; Hamburg, 15@16c; Limburger, 18@19c; Sap Sago, 25c; Swiss, 22c; prime, 21½c; good, 20c; Jersey, 18@19c.

CRANBERRIES—The bid stock was dull and neglected, while the supply of best offered met a fair amount of attention. We can report sales of Sackett's beside berries at $12 per bbl; other sorts at $10@11 per bbl.

CANNED OIL—In good supply; sales of standard grades in new barrels ready for a jobbing way 22@25c per gallon.

CHEESE—Sales of Louisville hydraulic at 42 @43 per bbl. Pittsburgh hydraulic $2 50@2 75 per barrel.

DRIED FRUIT—Sales of new crop peaches at 8c, same for quarters and 11@12½c for halves. Apples 7@8c for sliced and 3½@4c for cored.

Dressed Hogs—The supply has fallen off, and prices now rule at 8½@9c per lb, as to quality.

EGGS—The market just now is unsettled; more moderate; we continue to quote packed stock 30@32c per dozen.

FRUITS—The demand is increasing, and we quote Zante currants at 12½@13c per lb; Cleaned currants 16@17c per pound.

Valencia raisins 16@16½c per pound.

Layer raisins—The supply is beginning to arrive; we have reported sales at $3@3 25.

Raisins—Sold for a moderate supply at $2 75@3.

GRAIN—The market remains steady, with a fair trade being done on a jobbing basis. The receipts since our last were: Oats 728 sacks; rye, 341 sacks; barley, 2,701 sacks; corn, 1,564 sacks; wheat, 1,403 sacks.

Wheat was steady. The mills have a fair supply on hand, but are still taking all they can get at the rates named. We quote the following rates: white $1 30@1 35; red winter $1 25@1 30; red $1 15@1 20 per bushel. Oats are steady at quotations. Several round lots have been sold to arrive, which we quote at 50@52c per bushel. Sales were made at 50@52c; first hands 55@56c store. Corn—Receipts fair, prices tending upward; sales 1,200 bushels new yellow at 70c. Rye—Market quiet unchanged; holders refuse to make any further concessions in order to effect sales. Additional rates are 80@85c. Barley dull being still quoted at nominal for spring 90@$1 00 for fall.

HAY—The supply is fully up to the demand, sales to-day, on wharf at $ 00@, and from wagon at $20@22 per ton.

HONEY—Regular sales at 30@35c per lb.

HOPS—New crop brine 20@25c per lb.

HOMINY—Sales of Cleveland white at $2 25 and Eastern $1 75 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Extra No. 1 $1 15 per gallon; No 2 do $1 00@1 05; winter strained $1 25@1 30; No 1 Grease $1 15 per gallon; prices are firm.

LARD—In tierces, 10@10½c in buckets 10½; early lard 10½c.

RAGS—In moderate supply, we can note sales in a small way at 3@3½c per pound.

MILL FEED—We note sales at the following rates: fine, $1 00@1 10; middlings $1 60@1 80; second $1 20@1 30 a cwt.

HOMINY—Prices now dwell on, with sales reported at $2 25 per bbl.

RYE—Sales made in a regular way at 80@85c per bushel.

FLOUR—We can report a continued fair demand for local purposes. The principal inquiry being for standard brands of family flours. The receipts since our last were 1,950 bbls, which are reported at the following rates: White wheat, family brands, $6 25@6 50; white wheat, fancy brands, $6 75@7 00; red wheat, family brands, $6 00@6 25; red wheat, fancy brands, $6 25@6 50; extra, $5 50@5 75; superfine, $4 75@5 00; fine, $4 25@4 50; rye flour, $5 00@5 25 per bbl; $2 25@2 50 per 100 lbs; buckwheat flour, $5 00@5 25 per bbl; $2 25@2 50 per 100 lbs; graham flour, $5 00@5 25 per bbl; $2 25@2 50 per 100 lbs.

Sales: 100 bbls superfine at $4 75; 100 do extra at $5 00; 100 do family at $6 00; 100 do fancy at $6 50; 100 do at $6 75; 100 do at $7 00; 100 do at $7 25; 100 do at $7 50; 100 do at $7 75; 100 do at $8 00; 100 do at $8 25; 100 do at $8 50; 100 do at $8 75; 100 do at $9 00; 100 do at $9 25; 100 do at

The Daily Commercial.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

Gent's Furnishing Goods House—Putnam's.
Cheese, Cheese—T. C. Jenkins & Bro.
Opera House—Pitts.
Academy of Music—Drummer Boy of Shiloh.
Trimble's Varieties Theater.
Mercantile Library Hall—Theodore Thomas' Concerts.
House Movers and Clock Sets—Tiffany & Co.
Furs, Furs—McCord & Co.
Notice—James Gordon.
Notice—Ownership Interest—Wm. J. McKee.
Notice—Rosco Owens.
New Yard and Posts—Nos. 446 and 448.
Rooms Wanted—L., Glass.
Partner Wanted—F., Commercial Office.
Parlor Wanted—Hardy & Hostet.
Golden Wedding Rye Whisky—J. S. Finch & Co.
Clothing—Citling, Follansbee & Co.
Machines—Thomas Gordon.
Brown's Bronchial Troches.
Great Bargains in Furs—Wm. Fleming & Co.
Annual Meeting—Monongahela Petroleum Co.
Cream Ale—Pier, Dannals & Co.
Lecture—James H. Hopkins, Esq.
Grated Crackers—Marvin's.
National Insurance Company, Allegheny.
Mortgages Wanted—Geo. B. Hill & Co.
100 Coal Miners Wanted—Taylor & Fallows.
Pittsburgh Nickel Plating Works.
Bedding and Hose for Sale—Hartley, McKee & Co.
Grated Crackers—Marvin.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
Banner Tobacco Works—Austin & Co.
Building Lots—Mellon Bros.
Excelsior Money Drawer—S. S. Swan.
Chains, Cables, &c.—Rodgers, Campbell & Co.
Agents for Rent—M. McGunnigle.
Hair Oils—Charles Abel.
Spalding's Glue.

MANUFACTURING NOTES.

The highest monthly product of a pair of five-ton Bessemer steel converters in England is 750 tons, but new American machinery has enabled John A. Griswold & Co., Troy, New York, works to produce 1,500 tons in October from that capacity.

The Metropolitan Washing Machine Company of Derry ville, Conn., employs 100 hands.

The Providence Horse Shoe Company has a new machine, making a ton of horse shoes daily.

Lee, Smith and Co.'s new pipe works Coburn Station, Ohio, cover four acres, employ one hundred moulders and cast fifty tons daily. The Columbus Iron Company starts its new furnace soon. It is eighty feet high, is lined inside and has thirty-five tons daily capacity.

The Greensastle, Ind., nail works is increasing its capacity one-third, and will employ one hundred hands.

For the production of car-wheels, iron and steel rails, it is claimed by practical men who are now investigating the matter, that peat fuel is destined to prove of special value. Also for iron bridges, for other works subject to great tensile strain.

The Florence sewing Machine Company had profits for the year of thirty per cent., on its capital.

Geo. Upton's Boston glue works at Peabody, Mass., cover about 32 acres of ground, a large part of which is occupied by buildings, some of which are gigantic. Their product is estimated at about 2,200,000 pounds per annum, mostly of canmest and the higher grades of glue.

The manufactories of boots and shoes in Marlboro' occupy 3½ acres of floor room.

The Westbrook Britannia Company at their works in Portland and in Westbrook, N. H., employ about 30 men and women.

The Armory Cotton Factory at Macon, Ga., to begin work, February 1, is one of the largest in the world.

The Rock Island Company's watch factory is to be located at Chicago.

Troy is the largest shirt and collar, stove, spike, horseshoe, chain and steel ear nail manufacturing city in this country. Then just out of Troy is Lansingburg which supplies the world with hundreds of cloths, and Cohoes, which boasts the largest cotton manufactory in America, and ranks only second to Lowell in the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods. Indeed in a classification of the great manufacturing cities of the country Troy stands in the second class, and in a few years will be among the very few ranked in the first class.

A strong company is operating refining and smelting works for precious metals at Omaha, which will begin work January 15th, under the direction of Leopold Ballach, who only knows the true process, which is a secret, and which he holds as the exclusive patent, in connection with the works of Newark, N. J.

Samuel Colpoys, of St. Louis, has two factories in the city and one at Marine Hill, manufacturing wooden ware, rope, cordage, paper bags, will ow baskets, &c., and pays over 10,000 wages per week.

The Rome, Ga., nail factory makes 5,000 pounds of nails on five machines, and fifteen more machines are ordered.

A reaper factory, foundry, woolen mill and flouring mill are being erected near Fort Dodge, Iowa.

The North Chicago rolling mills by the erection of two furnaces, each 65 feet high and 18 feet bosh, has added one hundred and fifty men to its force. These furnaces use one thousand tons of coal per week, and make seven hundred and fifty tons of pig. There are thirty-three furnaces in the guild, and the works of the rolling mills make one hundred and fifty tons of rails daily. Entire new engines and 16 steam pumps in the entire works. About 1,000 men are employed by the Company, and paid higher wages than are paid in similar works in other cities.

Escanaba, Michigan, is to have a furnace consisting of two stacks, and capable of turning out forty tons of pig iron per diem, to be connected there with a large bloom forge employing altogether from 150 to 200 men.

The Keystone Saw and File Works, of Philadelphia, employ one hundred hands and make a million dollars worth of goods yearly.

A SAN FRANCISCO letter to the New York *Tribune* gives the attractive side of the Chinese immigration picture. To begin with there are only 97,000 males and females, big and little Celestials, in the whole country, and their number has actually diminished within the year. Then we are told that it is not true that the employment of Chinese lowers wages of other laborers. Where they are now employed in California it is considerated that it takes three of them to equal a white-bodied navvies, and they are paid in that proportion. The class of laborers whose jobs the Chinaman takes are the drinkers and rioters, who strike for higher wages, disorder hours, and are replaced by the faithful and economical Celestials, who do the work; so of house stewarts, when Bridget is "ignorant, insolent and exacting," John shows up neat and wise faced by being polite, good-natured, trustworthy and willing to work and learn. As to their instruction interesting facts are given. Hundreds of Chinese are getting daily instruction in mission and private schools. About 200 of them have private tutors. At least 2,000 are being well educated in the families where they live as servants. Another 1,000 are educating themselves as they go along. Upwards of 1,000 are receiving religious instruction every sunday in the various missions of the Christian churches, such as Dr. Stone's and Dr. Scudder's, one Presbyterian daily mission school for them, under the late Rev. Mr. Loomis, in operation. The Methodists are just finishing a college for them in which all the departments of a complete literary and religious education. The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church is going to build another college, on a most extensive scale, that will provide for the literary and religious wants of the Chinese on the Pacific Coast. Many of these Mission Sunday Schools for the Chinese have for their superintendents and teachers editors, lawyers, merchants, and bankers of the highest standing, and ladies of the highest order of refinement, culture, and social position. Mrs. Cole and other ladies are looking after the education of the Chinese women and female children. It is a pretty hard task, but it is being accomplished in time, and done well. The Episcopalians, under Bishop Kip; the Congregationalists, under the leadership of Dr. Gibbons; the Baptists, under their three special commissioners; the Bible and Tract Societies, and the Methodists, one agencie, are all uniting themselves with energy and power to do their respective parts in giving to the Chinese of this country a full knowledge of the English language and a thorough acquaintance with the teachings and principles of the New Testament.

CITY MATTERS.

METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

Observations Made by the Storm Signal Service of the United States Army.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 8, 1870.	7:23 A. M.	2:23 P. M.	11:23 P. M.
Height of barometer, inches	29.73	29.67	29.66
Change since last report,	—.07	—.15	—.06
Thermometer	40°	45°	40°
Direction of wind	S	S W	W
Velocity of wind—miles per hour	5	7	5
Pressure of wind—pounds per square foot			
Character of wind reduced: Beaufort scale, approximately			
Rainfall since last report in inches			
State of weather	fair	Cldy	Cldy

NOTES—In the telegraphic reports, only the variations of the barometer since the last report are given; decrease with the sign minus, and increase throughout the same by the sign plus. Character of the winds to save space, is indicated by letters of the alphabet, as follows: A, light perceptible; B, gentle breist; C, pleasant breist; D, very brisk; E, high wind; F, high wind; G, strong gale; H, whole gale; I, hurricane; J, most violent hurricane.

State of the weather, in the same way, is indicated by numerals as follows: 1, clear; 2, fair; 3, light rain; 4, heavy rain; 5, snow.

JAMES WARY, Observer Sergeant.

List of Unmailable Letters.

The following is a list of letters held at the Pittsburgh Postoffice for want of prepayment of postage, and on account of misdirection. The writers can get them by applying at the Postoffice:

	Cents.
Allison Mr., Freedom, Pa.	3
Cochran Miss Minerva, Village Green, Pa.	3
Ferguson L., New York	3
Gaston Miss Jennie, Beaver Falls, Pa.	3
Hunt C. P., 3rd, Jonesport, Me.	3
Howe & Macey, New York	3
Wilkins Isabella, Cadiz, Ohio	3

December 7, 1870.

GLYCERINE OF ROSES.—The best thing out for chapped faces, hands and lips. Try it. "A."

THERE is for sale at the Red Lion Hotel a pair of good broke mules.

CORRECTION.—Mr. George Booth, candidate for Council in the Eighth ward, received 198 votes, instead of 98, as erroneously reported.

HOURS OF SESSION CHANGED.—The Fourth ward schools will hereafter hold but one session a day, from nine to two. Other of our schools will probably adopt the same rule.

DISCHARGED.—The parties, whose arrest for illegal voting we mentioned yesterday, had a hearing before Mayor Brush yesterday morning and were discharged.

HELD FOR A HEARING.—Mr. O'Keefe came before Alderman Succop yesterday and charged Frank O'Keef, and six other boys with throwing stones into his yard on election night. The lads were arrested and held for a hearing.

PILES! PILES! PILES!—Those afflicted would do well to call on Dr. McCandless a perfect master of this disease at his rooms 96 and 98, Sherbrooke Hotel, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, December 12th, 13th and 14th. See advertisement.

FAST BIND FAST FIND.

The New Double Safe Built by Mosmeale & Urban, of Cincinnati, for the Dollar Savings Bank—A Complete Burglar Proof—Splendid Mechanism—Interesting Facts for Banking Institutions.

The new safe for the Dollar Savings Bank, manufactured to order by the celebrated safe makers, Messrs. Mosmeale & Urban, of Cincinnati, Ohio, has been placed in position in the new banking house, Fourth avenue, and is now ready for the inspection of those who may wish to note the progress being made in this particular branch of mechanics. Having heard the new safe much talked about among business men, we made a visit to the bank yesterday, to take a look at it, and give our readers some information concerning it. We expected to find a very good safe, of course, because the Directors of the Dollar Savings Bank are apt to find out those articles which are best suited to their purposes. But we found more than we looked for. The safe is not only a good safe, but a very handsome piece of workmanship and delicate mechanism are all combined, which are highly creditable to the manufacturers. The safe proper is of the usual size, 6 feet 6 inches high, 6 feet wide and 6 feet deep, with ornamentation, however, for private use. The lower part is supplied with shelves, with ample room for depositing all the coin, ers, books and papers of the largest banking institution.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

The safe cost the handsome sum of $6,000, placed in the bank; but when its size, its weight (it is over 100 tons), and especially its ingenious combinations, its intricate workmanship and delicate mechanisms are all considered, the price is not at all extravagant for a safe of this class. The ponderous doors are made to fit as nicely as the lid of a watch case, and the mechanism in the larger and heavier parts is as perfect and faultless as that exhibited in the finest jewelry, and as delicate and combination locks. It may astonish some of our readers to learn that a single one of these locks is capable of *eight hundred millions combinations!* We doubt whether our mechanics can find safer, or more secure, a specimen of workmanship in than are here exhibited. The officers of the bank have made a good investment, and we congratulate Messrs. Hardman and Colton, and the other officers, upon the valuable acquisition to their institution.

Mr. Neff will remain in the city a few days, and will be happy to show the safe and explain its advantages to bankers and others who may call.

BURGLARY.

Eighteen Hundred Dollars Worth of Dry Goods Stolen.

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The Thomas Orchestral Concerts.

Our lovers of music—genuine music—filled Lyceum Hall last night to hear Theodore Thomas's great orchestra. Mr. Thomas established his reputation as a great leader on the occasion of his visit last season, and our people were prepared for a rare treat, and not disappointed, of course. That they were not disappointed, was evident.

Mr. Thomas has educated or inspired his orchestra to a unity of expression which is truly astonishing. Every instrument speaks the leader's every thought, and the whole soul of the composer whose work is rendered. The performance last night showed that Mr. Thomas grasped the full meaning of what the composers intended to convey, and schoolmaster were the members of the orchestra to follow him. The result was a harmony, beauty and effect resulting, in the lower as well as in the more classical orders of music. Another feature is the perfect blending or amalgamation of the bowing of the performers on stringed instruments, which adds much to the delicacy and harmony of the music, and pleasing to the eye as well as the ear. The solo passages showed the great skill of the performers.

The Adagio, from Prometheus, by Beethoven, was received with great favor and was, perhaps, than any other orchestral piece. The "Slumber Song" of Boergel was also delightful, and "Fantasie Hongroise" was a rare display. Where all was so delightful, it is needless to particularize further.

Miss Anna Mehlig's performance on the piano surpassed the expectations of all present, and her rendering of the Concerto in fantissy exact, with a great beauty of tones and a correctness of touch and execution, which combined with praiseworthy steadiness and coolness, gave the impression of the Concerto, clearly defined translations of the music of Weber, with orchestral accompaniment which was perfect. The delighted audience would also herrendition of Liszt's Rhapsodie, which she executed with artistic completeness and finish.

Larceny of an Overcoat.

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SENT TO THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Mrs. Charleston, the poor woman whose case was mentioned several days since, and who, it will be remembered, was sent to the Allegheny Poor Farm by the authorities of that city, was yesterday arrested by Officer Gamble and Detective Irwin, and brought before Mayor Brush. She is without friends or relatives, her husband having been killed in the late war, and her being in poor health, His Honor sent her to the Homeopathic Hospital. Mrs. Charleston had provided for her, but begged not to be sent back to the Allegheny Poor Farm, for the alleged reason that she had been defrauded in this city, as was apparent in this case.

A FEW DESCRIPTIVE WORDS.

Finding Mr. Urban, a member of the firm, in company with Mr. Neff, also representing the establishment, at work giving the new safe a few "polishing touches," we solicited from them a few facts, which we give for the benefit of our readers. The safe is seven feet four inches in height, six feet three inches wide, two feet six inches deep, and weighs twelve tons. It is made into two compartments, so that when only one door is opened that side of the safe is just as secure as if both doors were opened. The door is composed of alternate plates of homogeneous steel and boiler iron, each layer segregating three and one-half inches in thickness. The object is to combine strength with hardness to prevent drilling or cutting, and by this arrangement of the boiler iron and steel, the latter sheets used are from twelve to eighteen inches wide, and the boiler iron therefore used in safes, and are bent around the corners so as to form a perfectly solid angle. The body of the safe is made entirely by means of a double row of conical bolts, made of twisted bar iron and steel, and so arranged that neither bolt passes through the entire thickness. The corners of the safe, both on the outside and inside, are made of solid bar iron, welded together, and forming a solid corner.

THE DOORS AND LOCKS.

The doors are secured by a double set of heavy round bolts, twelve in number, operating in a massive iron frame. The object of the combination set of bolts is to enable the door to secure at top and bottom and back and front. This is accomplished by a row of conical bolts, making it impossible to separate the door from the frame. The combination by which the bolts are shot home is so arranged that either lock will unscrew the bolts, or can be so adjusted as to render it necessary to unscrew both locks to release the bolts. Should it be deemed prudent, at any time, to change the combination of the locks, safety of the funds of the bank upon two persons, it can be done by giving each the combination of one of the locks, so neither can open without the aid of the other. When we speak of two locks, we have reference, of course, to but one combination, as there are two locks upon each door, the safe being double in every respect.

The department on the left hand side of the safe is designed for the use of the President and Secretary exclusively; each having his own lock, with two combinations, and each one opening by means of his own lock. The department on the right hand side is designed for the use of the Cashier, and effectually prevent any successful "raid" upon the deposits, by overpowering the officers. The other department, or right hand side, is intended for every day use and to it all the officers have access. The lower part of each of the two divisions, are four brass, with combination locks, designed for private use. The lower part is supplied with shelves, with ample room for depositing all the coin, ers, books and papers of the largest banking institution.

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THE DOORS AND LOCKS.

The doors are secured by a double set of heavy round bolts, twelve in number, operating in a massive iron frame. The object of the combination set of bolts is to enable the door to secure at top and bottom and back and front. This is accomplished by a row of conical bolts, making it impossible to separate the door from the frame. The combination by which the bolts are shot home is so arranged that either lock will unscrew the bolts, or can be so adjusted as to render it necessary to unscrew both locks to release the bolts. Should it be deemed prudent, at any time, to change the combination of the locks, so as to render it necessary to unscrew both locks to release the bolts. Should it be deemed prudent, at any time, to change the combination of the locks, safety of the funds of the bank upon two persons, it can be done by giving each the combination of one of the locks, so neither can open without the aid of the other. When we speak of two locks, we have reference, of course, to but one combination, as there are two locks upon each door, the safe being double in every respect.

The department on the left hand side of the safe is designed for the use of the President and Secretary exclusively; each having his own lock, with two combinations, and each one opening by means of his own lock. The department on the right hand side is designed for the use of the Cashier, and effectually prevent any successful "raid" upon the deposits, by overpowering the officers. The other department, or right hand side, is intended for every day use and to it all the officers have access. The lower part of each of the two divisions, are four brass, with combination locks, designed for private use. The lower part is supplied with shelves, with ample room for depositing all the coin, ers, books and papers of the largest banking institution.

CHARACTER OF THE WORK.

The safe cost the handsome sum of $6,000, placed in the bank; but when its size, its weight (it is over 100 tons), and especially its ingenious combinations, its intricate workmanship and delicate mechanisms are all considered, the price is not at all extravagant for a safe of this class. The ponderous doors are made to fit as nicely as the lid of a watch case, and the mechanism in the larger and heavier parts is as perfect and faultless as that exhibited in the finest jewelry, and as delicate and combination locks. It may astonish some of our readers to learn that a single one of these locks is capable of *eight hundred millions combinations!* We doubt whether our mechanics can find safer, or more secure, a specimen of workmanship in than are here exhibited. The officers of the bank have made a good investment, and we congratulate Messrs. Hardman and Colton, and the other officers, upon the valuable acquisition to their institution.

Mr. Neff will remain in the city a few days, and will be happy to show the safe and explain its advantages to bankers and others who may call.

OUT DOOR SPORTS.

An Exciting Foot Race at East Liberty—Two Drovers Run One Hundred Yards for $300 a Side.

An exciting foot race took place at East Liberty yesterday afternoon between Billy Jack, a drover of Pittsburgh, aged twenty-five years and William Kendricks, of Philadelphia, also a drover, and aged forty-five years. The parties, it appear, met in Clark's noted yesterday morning, and while conversing, the subject of out door sports came up, and a foot race at length mentioned, when Kendricks announced himself ready to compete with almost any man in the country, if some money was forthcoming. The popular judgement is in favor of the Singer Machine. As you will wain in vain for a machine to run so light, smooth, & Co., No. 20 Sixth street.

THE BOARD OF HEALTH.—The Board of Health met yesterday to hold a meeting to day. Tuesday was the regular meeting day, but only one member reported at the hour of meeting. He waited long and patiently, but no one else came, and finally concluded to go home. Going to hear the various reports, but when he considered that there was no one present to hear his report he concluded to go home. The question very much whether this member will be found at the meeting to-day, unless a warrant is issued for him.

WAIVED A HEARING.—John O'Brien and John Johnston, both of the Fifth ward, quarreled at the election on Tuesday evening, and yesterday O'Brien appealed to Alderman O'Donnell to settle their little grievances, O'Brien stating in his complaint presented, in a case of assault and battery and Johnston playing the defendant. The parties, being advised of their rights, waived the formality of a hearing and gave bail for his appearance at court.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Citizens' Insurance Company, held at their office, No. 64 Fourth avenue, on Wednesday, December 7, the following organization was effected: President, Robert J. Anderson; Vice President and General Superintendent, Capt. R. J. Grace; Treasurer, Wilson Cunningham. Secretary, John R. Grace. The officers are confident that the company is now prepared to receive applications for risks.

THE RESULT OF INTERFERENCE.—William Eachus, barkeeper at Hare's Hotel, yesterday discovered two boys in the cellar stealing coal. They ran off when observed him, he gave chase and was about overtaking them on Sixth street, when, as alleged, a man named John McMasters tripped him down. An officer is now looking for McShane.

ARUSED A BOY.—James Black made information at the Mayor's office yesterday charging Alexander Hastings with assault and battery. Black charges Hastings, without provocation, assailed and maltreated unarmed defendant's son, for all of which a warrant has been issued.

MRS. SUTCLIFFE.—The St. Cloud *Journal*, says Mrs. Sutcliffe, Sutcliffeism and daughter Inland starting soon for Byron, in Olmstead county, where they will remain until about the 1st of January, and then come to Chicago to spend the remainder of the winter.

MEET TO-DAY.—The members of the society for the relief of disabled firemen are notified to meet this morning at ten o'clock, at the office of the Clerk of the Courts.

THE NEW COUNCILS.

List of Members Holding Over in Select, and Members Elect of the Select and Common

Below we give a list of the members of the new Councils, designating those holding over in Select, those re-elected to both bodies, and those who appear as new members:

Select Council—Old Members.

MEMBERS HOLDING OVER.

1. G. W. Coffin.	13. E. P. Jones.
2. Edward House.	14. Isaac Jones.
3. John C. McCarthy.	15. A. H. Ahlborn.
4. James Littell.	16. James S. Devlin.
5. T. J. Gallagher.	17. Z. Wells Wright.
6. Samuel Morrow.	18. David Kirk.
7. John Wilson.	19. C. B. Seely.
8. W. H. Glenn.	20. David Aiken, Jr.
9. J. A. Duncan.	21. R. Thompson.
10. W. J. Friday.	22. John Murdoch, Jr.
11. Charles A. Kehew.	23. J. D. Scully.
12. Robert Liddell.	

MEMBERS ELECT.

1. Capt. A. Miller.	13. R. G. Herron.*
2. Wm. Phillips*	14. Henry Lloyd.*
3. H. Rafferty*	15. David Wright.*
4. J. R. McCune.	16. J. B. Kay.**
5. John Shipton.*	17. John Chilcott.
6. Thos. Neely.	18. Thos. Donnelly.†
7. Chas. Jeremy.	19. P. H. Lauffman.*
8. Joseph Marshall.	20. H. H. Graves.
9. J. Lange.†	21. M. Edwards.*
10. J. H. Abt.*	22. R. Murray.*
11. J. W. Hoeh.	23. H. Bargwin.*†
12. John Hancock, Jr.	
W. J. Astale, D.	*Re-elected.
tie vote.	†Democrats.

COMMON COUNCIL.

1. Josiah Cohen, John Seifferth,* H. W. Buffum †
2. D. W. C. Carroll * Charles Hauck, J. C. Mallory, Jr.
3. Jos. Sheeb,* David Sims,* R. Gallisath.
4. James Verner,* G. Follansbee, J. H. Hare.*
5. A. R. Hadden,* Arthur Cole, Wallace Gilmore.
6. Joseph Caskey,* Peter Price,* Henry Meyer, Daniel Kiger.
7. D. L. Fleming,* R. M. Snodgrass,* Jno. Lowery.
8. George Chalmers,* George Booth,* Joseph Mong.*
9. Isaac Reese, John Froelich, Francis X. Habbel.
10. Thomas Wallace † W. Wallace †
11. H. W. Oliver, Jr.*, A. G. McCandless,* T. A. Rowley.
12. Thomas R. Sowell, Jr.*, W. J. Hammond, Robert H. Kyle, Dav. Sily.
13. P. Duff,* Hannah Lynch,* Jno. Dalzell.
14. Jno. Fleming,* Evan Jones*, E. F. Anderson, S. Reymert.*
15. J. J. Busby,* Alex. Black*, S. Dietrich†, Wm. McKim.
16. Robert Watson*, George Mellor.
17. W. C. Brown, Cyrus Miller*, A. Scott.
18. J. H. Jones† J. Logerman.
19. W. H. Brown,* Fred. Kuhn,* Jno. Ryan.*
20. C. W. Batchelor*, W. B. Negley.
21. R. W. Morgan*, Charles Humbel.
22. Jno. H. Lewis, Lewis J. Phillips.
23. H. W. Oliver, Sr*., Frank Kohne*.

*Re-elected. †Democrats.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Sterrett.

FALSE PRETENSES.

The first case called yesterday was that of Fred. Baner and Frank Hart, charged with false pretenses on oath of Henry Aston. The prosecutor, an illiterate man, testified that Baner bought a horse from him for eighty dollars, and gave in payment a note signed by himself, and purporting to be indorsed by Hart. The writing on the back, alleged to be Hart's endorsement, was found to be a confined scrawl, which meant "nothing. The jury found a verdict of guilty, and recommended the defendant, to the mercy of the Court. Sentence deferred.

Charles Phillips was convicted of the larceny of a coat belonging to Amos Mitchell. The coat was found in pawn, and the pawnbroker, of Twelfth ward, where Mitchell had left it. Defendant was sentenced ninety days to the Workhouse.

PLEAD GUILTY.

John Smith and Wm. Whitely, indicted for aiding and abetting in the larceny of a piece of gutlity, and were sentenced to pay a fine of five dollars each and costs.

LIQUOR CASE.

Michael Dougherty of Noblestown was tried for selling liquor without license. It was not proved that he sold liquor, but the evidence was that of the defendant, but he alleged that the jug was owned by a man named Logue. Jury out.

QUASHED

The indictment against John Rath, charging him with assault with intent to commit a rape, was quashed.

SETTLED.

The case against Jacob Woehley, indicted for maintaining a nuisance, was settled on payment of costs by defendant.

FELONIOUS ASSAULT.

Andrew J. Donnelly, indicted for felonious assault and battery on Mary Ann Thornton, was placed on trial. It was in evidence that Donnelly, on the night of November 23, came home into the house of Mrs. Thornton, a chair, in front of the fire, discharged a pistol, shooting his wife on the cap of the knee, and striking the limb of the bone, causing laceration, for on the leg. It was alleged, on part of the defense, that the shooting was accidental. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

Com. vs. Emma Given.	
Com. vs. Thomas Elder.	
Com. vs. Elsen Hinton.	
Com. vs. Thomas Groves.	
Com. vs. Era Bergman.	
Com. vs. John Winterstein, et al.	
Com. vs. Jacob Cyle.	
Com. vs. Adam Peter.	
Com. vs. Jacob Cyle.	
Com. vs. Frank Col-man.	
Com. vs. Ann Conroy et al.	
Com. vs. Ann Conroy et al.	
Com. vs. A. B. Hoelscher and Loduk.	

TRIAL LIST FOR FRIDAY.

Com. vs. Frank Brunk.	
Com. vs. Louis Rail.	
Com. vs. Wm. Einstein.	
Com. vs. James Ferns.	
Com. vs. Smith Elkins.	
Com. vs. Jacob Cyle, et al.	

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

In the case of Liebiong vs. Riddle, Fogle & Co., the jury after being out all night could not agree upon a verdict at adjournment.

Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Adam Repler, Action to recover a subscription to the stock of the capital stock of the company, at twenty-five dollars per share. Verdict for plaintiff, $1650, being the amount of subscription, with interest.

On motion of Thos. C. Lazear, Esq., James H. Brown was duly admitted to practice as an attorney in the Supreme Court.

Charles A. Boucher vs. George Kauffman. Action to recover arrears of rent. Verdict for plaintiff $67.56.

Pittsburgh Truss Company vs. Simon Brahm, On trial.

TRIAL LIST FOR THURSDAY.

27. Hartman vs. Hoedel & Nef.
41. Neel vs. exeutor of Wilson.
42. Wilson vs. Neel.
49. Waring & King vs. Kirkpatrick.
50. Sheplar vs. Thompson.
51. Chaffee vs. Brown & Jones.
54. Warrick et al. vs. Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad Co.
55. Barnes vs. Caldwell.
56. Barnes vs. Caldwell.
59. Com., use, vs. Campbell.
60. A. Fulton's Son & Co. vs. Dollar Savings Bk.
61. Falloon vs. Craig.

District Court—Judge Kirkpatrick.

In the case of McKee et al. vs. Duff, reported yesterday, was submitted to the jury, but no verdict had been rendred at adjournment.

Downer, Esq., of Cincinnati, argued issue on his behalf in common law much, if any, to-day on a certain judgement held by plaintiff against defendant.

TRIAL LIST FOR THE HOLD.

241 McKee & Bro. vs. Duff.
31 Collins vs. Hoover.
40 Crow et al. vs. Crow et al.
49 Bushnell, for use, vs. Union Refineding and Storing Co.
45. Miller et al vs. Harriett.
58. Carson & Co. vs. Schoonaker.
59. Gaffney vs. Hall.

United States Circuit Court—Judges McKennan and McCandless.

John W. LeMoyne vs. the Chicago Petroleum Company. This is an action of ejectm of Illinois, to bring this action to recover $10,500, alleged to be due him by the company for his services as president of the company, and for money advanced. The defense is that the said LeMoyne was president of the company, but little business requiring his personal attention, and that, a few days before the commencement of the present suit, he presented a statement to the Board of Directors of the company, in which he charged $2,000 for services, and the sum of $300 for cash advanced. The defendants further alleged that the said LeMoyne was not entitled to anything in addition to his salary. He is now in the lockup awaiting a hearing.

SENT TO THE HOMEOPATHIC HOSPITAL.—Mrs. Charleston, the poor woman whose case was mentioned several days since, and who, it will be remembered, was sent to the Allegheny Poor Farm by the authorities of that city, was yesterday arrested by Officer Gamble and Detective Irwin, and brought before Mayor Brush. She is without friends or relatives, her husband having been killed in the late war, and her being in poor health, His Honor sent her to the Homeopathic Hospital. Mrs. Charleston had provided for her, but begged not to be sent back to the Allegheny Poor Farm, for the alleged reason that she had been defrauded in this city, as was apparent in this case.

A FEW DESCRIPTIVE WORDS.

Finding Mr. Urban, a member of the firm, in company with Mr. Neff, also representing the establishment, at work giving the new safe a few "polishing touches," we solicited from them a few facts, which we give for the benefit of our readers. The safe is seven feet four inches in height, six feet three inches wide, two feet six inches deep, and weighs twelve tons. It is made into two compartments, so that when only one door is opened that side of the safe is just as secure as if both doors were opened. The door is composed of alternate plates of homogeneous steel and boiler iron, each layer segregating three and one-half inches in thickness. The object is to combine strength with hardness to prevent drilling or cutting, and by this arrangement of the boiler